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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

RAF Bombs Engine Plant; Cargoes for Russia Mount; Arrests in Ecuador Move

The World's Day—April 18, 1942

The War: RAF Raids Augsburg Engine Factory

In the air: Eight British Lancaster bombers raided a diesel engine factory at Augsburg, about 100 miles from Berchtesgaden, in what was described as one of the most daring raids by the RAF. Berlin claimed its bombers caused heavy damage at Southampton, and sank six British sailing ships.

At sea: The Free French in London announced loss of their submarine Surcouf, world's largest undersea craft.

Russia: Capture of a major point of resistance on the Finnish front, and penetration by Russian advance units to the approaches of Smolensk, were reported by Moscow, which said Russian troops were capturing one fortress after another in the Demidov area, 40 miles northwest of Smolensk.

Burma: Reinforcement of British forces in Burma was announced by a British military commentator who said there would be no British withdrawal to leave the battle in Chinese hands. American planes carried out a heavy raid on Rangoon.

Far East: Tokyo reported daylight raids by Allied warplanes dropping explosives and incendiary bombs on the Tokyo and Yokohama regions. The reports stated that damage and casualties were slight and that nine of the raiders had been downed. Washington War and Navy departments had no immediate confirmation of the raids.

Washington: Aid to Russia Mounts in Month

Lend-lease aid to Russia in March was 2½ times as much as in February, the White House announced, though not disclosing exact figures. Such aid to all United Nations passed the $3,000,000,000 mark by the end of March, the figure for that month being $600,000,000.

Army recruiting efforts are being concentrated on an estimated 3,000,000 young men 18 and 19 years of age who, as volunteers, are permitted to select the combat arms in which they will serve, Army sources said.

Farmers were asked by the Office of Defense Transportation to conserve automobiles, trucks, and tires by avoiding trips to markets with less than full loads and by pooling loads with neighboring farmers.

Vacations staggered throughout the year rather than concentrated during the summer were advocated by the Office of Defense Transportation, which has also requested midweek travel to avert weekend congestion.

Americas: Prominent Ecuadoreans Arrested

Arrest of a number of prominent Eucadoreans was announced by the Government at Quito, which denied that a revolution had been attempted, saying the arrests had been made as the result of a political movement in favor of Dr. Velasco Ibarra, a former President.

A one-lane all-concrete roadway across the Isthmus of Panama was completed near the Panama Canal enabling Army vehicles to make the 48-mile ocean-to-ocean run in two hours. A second paved lane is to be added.

Decrees establishing a priorities system in Brazil and the rationing of motor cars and trucks were issued by President Vargas.

Diplomats of Germany, Japan, and Italy sailed from Guayaquil, Ecuador, aboard the steamer Arcadia for the United States preparatory to an exchange for Ecuadorean officials in those countries.

National: New York View Hidden on Planes

Air passengers entering New York are no longer allowed to view the city's famous sky line under a ruling by the Civil Aeronautics Authority requiring that airplane window curtains be drawn five minutes before entering any area in which there are harbor defenses.

Settlement of a dispute which caused a 16-hour strike at the South Charleston, W. Va., Naval Ordnance plant after five days of negotiations, was announced, but details were not made public.

Two of three men indicted for alleged seditious conspiracy in Detroit's Sojourner Truth Housing Project case were arraigned in Federal Court. Parker Sage, treasurer of the National Workers' League, and Garland L. Alderman, secretary, pleaded innocent; Virgil Chandler, a third defendant, still was at liberty.

An air raid alert lasting 34 minutes was ordered by the Army Fourth Interceptor Command from San Diego, Calif., to the Mexican border just before midnight last night on the approach of unidentified airplanes later identified as friendly.

In Europe: Exchange of U. S. and Axis Envoys

American diplomats to be exchanged for Axis diplomats are to sail from Göteborg, Sweden, aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm for New York on April 19, it was announced in Stockholm.

One million German boys and girls will join the Hitler youth movement in ceremonies commemorating the fifty-third birthday anniversary of Hitler, April 20, Berlin announced.

Admiral Jean Darlan, formerly Vice-Premier under Marshal Pétain, was formally put in charge of Vichy French land, sea, and air forces. [Page 1.]

Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, arrived at U. S. Army headquarters in Northern Ireland along with staff officers and accompanied by Harry L. Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt.

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Javanese Warriors Reach Australia

MELBOURNE, April 18 (AP)—A detachment of Javanese bushfighters expected to prove an important cog in the United Nations fighting machine arrived in small boats after slipping through the Japanese naval blockade.

Although Dutch officers directed their movement, the force was led by a Javanese, Capt. Edwards van Muyen who said they had been mistaken for Japanese and fired upon as they approached Australia.

"Finally we convinced them that we were allies and not enemies," he explained.

The Javanese wore warm khaki uniforms and large floppy-brimmed green bamboo hats. All carried rifles, tin helmets, gas masks, and the dangerous looking klewangs—the machete-like short sword which they use instead of bayonets. They were taken to Army stations by plane and rail.

Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

46 N.E. Plants Boost Output By Nelson Plan

Factories on war work form labor-management committees to build efficiency.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Donald Nelson's War Production Drive accelerated into a higher speed in New England today as announcement was made that 46 manufacturing plants have now put into effect the specific suggestions that he made on Feb 27 to insure fulfillment of the 45,000 tanks, 60,000 planes, 20,000 antiaircraft guns, 8,000,000 tons of shipping quotas.

The 46 New England plants are numbered among the 500 plants in the country at large which have now complied with the Nelson requests.

One of the chief points in the plan called for organization in each plant of a joint management-labor committee to seek means for improving efficiency, morale, and output. The situation between management and labor is such that probably more has been written about what these committees are not than what they, and the production drive, really are.

The committees are not supposed to be concerned with hour-and-wage bargaining, with union organizing, or with other usual differences that arise between employer and employee. These Nelson committees are supposed to supply channels for the ideas of workers on how to increase production to reach the executive level, and are, similarly, supposed to facilitate the ideas of Washington, and of the management, in reaching individual workers.

For example, in a Lynn plant that has a war contract and is under tremendous pressure to up production, the operator of a screw machine discovered a way to greatly boost the output with his machine. It was an idea that could be applied to all the similar machines, so he got in touch with the proper official and passed the idea along.

The firm awarded him $300.

A West Coast aircraft firm was deluged with 5,841 suggestions from its employees, and no less than 1,090 were found applicable.

In addition to this receiving and applying of speed-up ideas, the labor-management committees carry on pep activities. In one plant, making a common war implement, former employees who had gone into service were asked to write in and tell how the device was performing in the field.

This proved so interesting to plant workers that the Army and Navy has now arranged to regularly advise plants of how their products are being used and how they perform. This information, sometimes accompanied by photographs taken in the field, are posted on bulletin boards established by the labor-management committees.

U. S. Planes Bomb Tokyo, Yokohama, Leave Train of Fires, Japan Reports; Laval Runs Into Snag Over Cabinet

Darlan assumes control of all armed forces—Vichy announces new diplomatic shifts.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, April 18 (AP)—Pro-Axis Pierre Laval formed a new government aimed toward increased collaboration with Germany today and kept three key posts—Foreign Affairs, Interior and Information—for himself.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 18 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan officially assumed command of all French land, sea and air forces today while France's new Premier-designate, Pierre Laval, maneuvered to complete his pro-German collaborationist Cabinet.

Informed sources indicated anew that M. Laval was having difficulty in filling several posts and cited a Vichy radio report that announcement of the Government's ministerial list would be delayed again until later today.

Growing popular unrest resulting from the shift in Government was seen in a new attack presumably by anti-collaborationists, on the German Army headquarters at Arras, in the occupied zone. Reprisal measures against the civilian population in Pas de Calais Department were immediately ordered by the German authorities.

Admiral Darlan, meanwhile, took over his new job to which Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain nominated him yesterday by publication of a decree in the official journal naming him to be national Commander in Chief of the three armed services.

The official journal also published a series of diplomatic transfers including the retirement of Commandant Louis Guichard, confidential adviser to Admiral Darlan in the Foreign Ministry.

[Washington advices said Mr. Laval's opponents in France were already planning to unseat him, and that the new Premier was prepared to go the limit in forcing the conquered nation to collaborate with the Nazis.

Simultaneously, a new belligerency in the French armed forces was reflected in reports from Casablanca, French Morocco, stating that French fighter planes took to the air yesterday when a British bomber circled over the naval base and airport and then flew off.

Informed quarters in Washington said M. Laval might be expected to launch a military campaign to wrest Syria or French Equatorial Africa from Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces.]

American officers in Australia say Japan will be target of more and more raids.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—New official optimism here over growing United Nation strength in the Southwest Pacific rose markedly today at Tokyo's report of the first raid on Japan proper.

With the Allies giving increasing proof of their air might, the Japanese report of the raid is held to mean either that the United Nations have begun to carry the war to the very center of the Japanese Empire or that Tokyo is worried over the growing aerial offensive and is "fishing" for information as to its extent and program.

While awaiting official American word on the Tokyo report, Air Corps officers here express the conviction that such aerial attacks will become a steadily growing feature of the Allied counteroffensive. Recent raids by United Nations' land-based bombers and by American naval planes are seen as a preface to large-scale assaults upon Japanese industry, transportation, and the home front generally.

Such raids could come, it is said, from carrier-based planes, from planes operating from Australia and refueling at the Philippines, or from the large airfields which the Allies are known to be rushing to completion in China. First raids probably would be largely experimental and would yield the information upon which later, and far heavier, attacks would be based.

Allies Now Have Power

The recent attack by carrier-based planes upon Marcus Island, lying less than 1,000 miles from Tokyo, and the devastating raid upon Japanese shipping and military installations in the Philippines by planes operating from Australia have shown that the Allies have the planes, ability, and imagination to carry their aerial offensive to the Japanese Capital itself.

In addition, Washington has heard reports that American-built long-range bombers finally are reaching China, and there will be no great surprise here if many raids upon Japanese soil are made by bombers of the Flying Fortress type based upon new Chinese fields far behind the most distant point reached by the invader.

The new optimism felt in American military circles both here and at the Far-Eastern Front is reflected in a statement from Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United Nations Air Force in the Southwest Pacific, in which he expresses the opinion that the Japanese have been stopped north of Australia. General Brett declared that the Allied counteroffensive already had begun.

He explained that the unrelenting United Nations' raids upon Lae, main Japanese base in New Guinea, had made that spot untenable. There also is reason to believe that the Japanese soon may find that Koepang, their principal base on Timor Island, is similarly un-

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Wide World, PAU's Photos

Target for Allied Bombers

A glimpse of the Japanese capital which is reported by the Japanese headquarters to have been bombed in a long-range raid by American airmen.

Attack upon islands not confirmed by Washington — Allies hail report of raid damage

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Long-range and carrier-borne American bombers ranged over the islands of Japan causing alarms over 800 miles of the territory, bombing Tokyo and Yokohama and leaving in their wake a train of fires and wreckage. That is the account given out by the Japanese press and radio and from the Press Bureau of the Imperial Headquarters.

The fact that no confirmation of the reports has been forthcoming from the American War and Navy Departments has added a touch of mystery to the event. At the same time, it is recalled that the American Navy's raids on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands were announced from Washington some time after the Japanese had recorded engagements in that territory. Official Washington has waited until aircraft carriers or other craft have returned to their bases before handing out the reports.

So far as can be seen at present, however, American airmen have organized one more long-range raid to prove that the Allies are on the offensive and enormous encouragement has been felt in Britain, China, and elsewhere at a time when Allied successes are all too rare. The raid forms a counterpart to the greatly intensified raids by the RAF and the commandos into German-occupied territory from Britain.

For details of the raid it will be necessary to await news from Washington. Apparently the raiders converged from different points.

In Burma, where the British have been retreating for some time and where they destroyed the oil wells of Yenangyaung Friday before the advancing Japanese, reinforcements appear to have come to the hard-pressed Allies in the shape of an armored brigade. Whether this help will be enough to stem the tide of invasion, unless additional air support is received, remains to be seen.

Tokyo Raids:

Bombing planes described by the Japanese as American and bearing the red, white, and blue star ensign raided Tokyo and Yokohama areas and set alarms going over 800 miles of Japanese territory today, according to reports given out in Tokyo. So far, however, no confirmation of the raid, nor any insight into how it may have been operated, have been forthcoming from War or Navy Departments in Washington. Nevertheless, Japanese announcements have been full of details relative to the raid and full of advice to the Japanese population to keep their composure.

Describing the raid in terms familiar in Axis communiqués, Domei said the planes "failed to penetrate into the heart of the Metropolitan area, but dropped their bombs in residential districts in the suburbs."

The Tokyo reports said the long reaches of Honshu, Japan's major island, also Shikoku and Hokkaido, to the north were under alerts for hours.

Fires, casualties, and damage were left in the wake of the squadrons, from which it was authoritatively announced that nine planes were shot down.

Fires broke out in the wake of the planes. Authorities said incendiaries were dropped at six places in the vicinity of Nagova and at three places in Kobe. The flames were said to have been brought under control.

"The enemy strafed farming villages in the Wakayama and Yokkaichi Stiga Prefectures with machine guns, but no damage was caused," Central Defense Headquarters said.

Radiocasts in Japanese, Chinese, and English reported the details.

A Chinese-language announcement said the raiders flew "American airplanes." This might mean that the crews were from the United States. However, American-built craft have been assigned to British, Dutch, Australian, and Chinese forces, as well as to Soviet Russia.

Japanese charge hospitals and schools bombed: Page 7.

Lexington More Than Ever Inspiration to World at War

By Don McCammond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass. — On the eve of the 19th of April—this Town 167 years ago took an action on which the world today is passing judgment. In double line, the farmers stood to arms against invaders, establishing a precept of freedom for men to follow more than a century and a half later on a battle line stretched thinly across a peninsula thousands of miles from home.

Tomorrow and the next day, the descendants of those farmers, and their beneficiaries, commemorate their action. Among the thousands watching or participating in the observances will be Lockes, Fiskes, Mullikens, Hadleys, Munroes, Muzzeys, and Harringtons. Their names, echoes of the eventful 19th, have always been on the Town Book.

One of them, Howard M. Munroe, with his sister last of their line in Lexington, has a role in Monday's commemoration. A member of the still active company of Minutemen, Mr. Munroe will leave his plow in its furrow to don the buff and blue once more. He is to receive the messages carried by "Paul Revere."

Munroe's Second Line

Capt. John Parker's Orderly Sergeant was William Munroe, who later became a Colonel in the State Militia, served for nine years as Selectman and two years as Representative in the Legislature. Owner of the well-known Munroe Tavern, now a museum for the Lexington Historical Society, Sergeant Munroe formed the Minutemen into line across the Common under Captain Parker's direction. Only 40 men appeared for that first call as the Redcoats came into sight below the Meeting House. As late-comers reported, Sergeant Munroe formed a second line to stand in the early morning light. The rolls of Captain Parker's company show there were 14 Munroes in the service.

Errol H. Locke, member of the Board of Selectmen, will be on the reviewing stand on Lexington Common Monday. There were three Lockes among the Minutemen, Amos, Ebenezer, and Reuben. Amos Locke lived in North Lex-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Behind Nazi Boastings Shadow of Doubt Grows

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 18—Axis diffidence about the much heralded spring offensive is reflected in stories being put out by Axis circles here and by the latest reports arriving here from the Balkans.

Faced with the fact that continuous fighting is already going on along the whole length of the Russian front Nazis here are beginning to explain that the fighting may continue at the present slow motion without the Germans throwing in all of their reserves. These informed Axis circles say the reason for this hypothesis is that Hitler realizes that if the Nazis throw in all of their troops against Russia and do not succeed in smashing the Soviets then the last hour of Nazi Germany has struck. But if Hitler, while holding the Russian armies in check, can still keep his own armies intact he still has hope of a negotiated peace.

This Nazi inspired view may only be propaganda but all reports from Germany underline the fact that the Germans now openly talk of a compromise peace and this thought is the only consolation for a now war-weary German nation.

The fact that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, is forced to feed Germans with these forlorn hopes indicates also that the German High Command, despite all its boasting, is by no means sure that its spring offensive will smash the Russian armies.

Another Winter Campaign?

Travellers arriving here from Balkan capitals also state that the Germans are already preparing for the possibility of another winter campaign in Russia and tens of thousands of sheepskins have already been shipped from Yugoslavia to Germany for this purpose. Factories are also working overtime in Sweden and Norway for the same winter preparations.

Informed foreign military cir-

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

U. S. Supplies Allies With Tools of War

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—While the full scope and efficiency of America's aerial supply line to the Middle East must still remain undisclosed behind the screen of necessary military censorship, it is permitted to report today that its present operation is considered "something of a miracle" by the United States Government.

"Staggering quantities" of food, construction supplies, airline equipment, machinery and other vital commodities are being successfully and continuously transported through the clouds over the South Atlantic and on to the North African theater of the fighting.

When the full account can be made public, the building of this air transport service across the jungles and deserts of Africa will, it is declared, be considered one of the notable and thrill-packed legends of the war.

Continuous Expansion

The service, as one of the most important adjuncts to the lend-lease aid to the defending democracies, was well underway before the United States became a belligerent. Its expansion has been continuous and is still going on. Its importance can hardly be overestimated today. Many facts can still not be told, but because of the thoroughness with which it has now been established and with which it is protected, the censorship is permitting some of the story behind this accomplishment to be related.

Just seven months ago President Roosevelt directed the establishment of an aerial highway across Africa, over which defense-aid aircraft and supplies could be delivered swiftly, safely, into Allied hands in the Middle East. Linked to Pan American's long-planned South Atlantic service to the Congo,

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

'Rolling to Victory,' Knudsen Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, April 18

After a three-day tour of 23 war production plants in the Los Angeles area, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen declared: "We're rolling along toward victory."

"When you see on every hand the urge to do more next week than was done last week, and more next month than was done last month, it makes you feel good," the General said.

"You may call this Pollyanna stuff if you like. I call it faith."

[General Knudsen's tour of West Coast war factories: Page 18.]

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, sees the United States "over the hump" on war production and holds that the combined production of America, Russia, and Britain is undoubtedly greater today than the combined Axis output.

In a speech breathing confidence, Mr. Nelson told the American Society of Newspaper Editors in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night that while Germany and Japan had been piling up enormous reserves, which meant that America could not take the offensive tomorrow, nevertheless it was safe to say that by the end of 1942, "we will have overcome their reserve and from then on will have our enemies at an increasing disadvantage."

In a special plea to the editors themselves, Mr. Nelson warned that while America was fighting for a free press along with its other freedoms, yet opinion would "go rough" with the press if the public came to the conclusion that newspapers were putting their own rights or selfish aims ahead of the war effort.

The 40-Hour Week

He held that the press had not lived up to its highest responsibilities in making clear to the public both sides of the debate on

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

It's 167 Years Ago That Minutemen Stood Against Invaders in Momentous Battle

By a Staff Photographer

Recalling Historic Lexington Years Through Present-Day Descendants of Minutemen

(1) Joseph H. Fiske, skilled with bicycles as well as motors, is a member of a family which settled in Lexington early in the 18th century, for whom a hill is named. The Fiskes contributed a surgeon to the Revolutionary forces. (2) Misses May Harrington and Bessie Muzzey chatting at the doorway of the old Jonathan Harrington home. On the stone step at their feet, Jonathan's wife found her husband after the Battle of Lexington. (3) Howard M. Munroe, descendant of the Orderly Sergeant of Capt. John Parker's Company, plows fields cultivated at the time of the Revolution. (4) Warren K. Hadley, Secretary of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, descended from two of the Minutemen. Inset: William E. Mulliken, whose ancestors returned after the battles of Lexington and Concord to find their home burned.

Rhode Island Hearing April 28 On Basic Wage for Waitresses

Though minimum wage protection is given to waitresses in only three States today in the entire eastern part of the United States, Rhode Island is now on its way toward becoming the fourth.

Hearing on a proposed minimum wage order for women and minors in the restaurant and hotel restaurant industry will be held at Providence April 28. The report of a board which studied and recommended a minimum wage has been accepted by the Department of Labor of Rhode Island. Provisions remain to be approved.

This week Massachusetts made its minimum wage for waitresses and other women and minors in the restaurant business final. The other two eastern States which had previously acted are New York and New Hampshire. The wage order in New Hampshire applies to restaurants only, not hotel restaurants. The District of Columbia also has the minimum wage for this group of women workers.

The Rhode Island board recommended 20 cents an hour as the basic minimum wage for waitresses at tables or booths, for hours worked over 24 and up to and including 45 in any week. Overtime was fixed at an hourly rate of one and one half times the basic minimum.

For nonservice employees, which includes the balance of the women and minors in the industry, 30 cents an hour was set for over 24 and up to and including 45. Overtime again was advised at one and one half times the basic minimum.

The difference between the pay of the waitresses and the nonservice employees was made to allow for tips.

Two meals a day free for any employee working five hours or more a day are called for, and when an employee is not furnished meals, extra pay of six cents an hour is required. Employers furnish, launder and maintain uniforms according to the order to be considered.

Saltonstall to Accept Tree

An American linden tree, presented by the Field and Forest Club of Boston, as part of the Arbor Day exercises to be held on Saturday afternoon, April 25, will be accepted for the Commonwealth by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and planted on the State House grounds near the Beacon Street entrance.

The exercises will be conducted by H. Harding Hale, President of the Club, and will include addresses by Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, and the Rev. Frederick M. Brooks, Dr. Charles W. Casson, and Edmund C. Campbell, past Presidents of the Club.

The Governor's Arbor Day Proclamation will be delivered by Harold Jackson, Roslindale High School boy, and following the planting of the tree, Ernestine Hale Bellamy will recite a poem, "Today We Plant a Tree," composed by her mother, Gladys Bellamy.

Following the exercises, a tree walk through the Public Gardens, Charles River embankment, and other points of interest, will be led by Dr. Ralph Achorn, Past-president of the Club, and Maurice Conn, Chairman of the Excursion Committee.

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Sprague Sees No Danger In Rising Debt

Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, former economic adviser to the Bank of England and consultant to the United States Treasury, said yesterday that the national debt could go to $200,000,000,000 or even higher if necessary to win the war.

The professor emeritus of Harvard asserted in a copyrighted interview with the Boston Herald:

"This, of course, is not saying it is desirable to finance the war in such fashion that the debt reaches any such figure. It is entirely possible this may happen with Government credit still strong, so long as it is supported by a determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

"In time of war, when everything is at stake, no one is seriously concerned about such an apparently minor matter as government debt," added Dr. Sprague.

"It is surprising when one recalls the fear expressed by people a few years ago, when adopting a policy of deficit financing during a depression. The mere increasing of $10,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000 was then thought by many to be alarming. Now the public contemplates a ten-fold increase, and it is of no importance because of the war.

"In time of peace, when there were those who disagreed with the WPA and other such agencies and funtions, they would have lost confidence because they didn't believe in it."

The Professor said that there 'clearly is a danger of inflation—a very rapid movement upward of prices—incident to the rapid increase in the Government debt," but he declared "if virtually all of the funds secured by the Government through sale of bonds are derived from savings out of current income, then there will be no great inflation.

"On the other hand, if considerable part of the funds are secured by sale of bonds to the banks, this will result in a great increase in the volume of credit and currency, and a rapid movement of prices even though this may be held somewhat in check by Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator.

"If most of us attempt to have about as much as usual and save only a small part of the money required to finance the war, then our demand for goods and services will be checked only by a rise of prices of inflationary character," Sprague continued.

"We simply cannot produce all that is required for war and enjoy our usual, to say nothing of an improved, standard of living.

"Personally, I favor vastly heavier taxation than now in prospect because I believe it will more generally contract personal expenditures if people must pay taxes, than they are likely to do in order to purchase Government bonds."

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Laval's Return Seen Time For Allied Thrust

The Allies should seize the opportunity of the present shift in government in France to invade the French West Coast, in the opinion of Jean Charles Harvey, editor of the French journal Le Jour in Montreal, and one of the leaders of the Free French movement in Canada.

Frenchmen, particularly along the coast facing England, are crystallized in their hatred of Germany and their antipathy for Pierre Laval, newly elected French Chief of Government, M. Harvey told an audience attending a Free French Ambulance Corps meeting at New England Mutual hall last night.

Another speaker, Donald McAfee, member of French Foreign Legion up to the time of the French armistice in June, 1940, disclosed that an invasion of the coast of France at this time would be facilitated by the fact that the British Expeditionary Force which evacuated France before and at the time of Dunkirk left behind them many caches of machine guns, grenades, rifles and ammunition for use when France would be the spearhead once again of the Allied thrust against Germany.

The Free French Ambulance Corps, affiliate of the British Ambulance Corps, was formed in Boston recently and held its first meeting last night. Other speakers included Dr. Otto Zausmer, former Viennese newspaper editor, and Prof. Rene Mercier, of Wellesley College.

Chief Engineer

Timothy G. Sughrue

Salem, Mass., man who began railroading 35 years ago as a track laborer for the Boston & Maine Railroad. He has just assumed post of Chief Engineer of the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central Railroad, and the Portland Terminal Company. He will make his headquarters in Boston.

All New Haven Trains to Run Over Holiday—B. & M. Cuts

For the first time since Massachusetts elected to celebrate Patriots' Day as a State holiday, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will work on full-time, full-scale operations over the coming April 19 week end, officials of the road announced today.

Due to the war effort, which is throwing more and more passenger business to the railroads, the New Haven lines will also operate certain evening and morning trains, usually dropped on holidays, on Monday, April 20, the day of patriotic observances.

The Boston & Albany Railroad will keep to its regular skeleton force and holiday train schedules for the week end.

Meanwhile, the Boston & Maine Railroad decided to maintain its usual skeleton force and curtailed holiday schedules over the week end including Monday. Reasons given for the Boston & Maine action is that these lines depend chiefly upon recreational districts while the New Haven road runs through highly industrial districts to the south of Boston where defense workers must stay on the job through the holiday.

Down in Connecticut, the usual holiday rail schedules of the New Haven road operated on full time on Good Friday which is normally a part-time schedule holiday in that State. The Massachusetts action comes as confirmation of changing conditions on the railroad which may effect the future holiday schedules of the road "for the duration."

Although railroad employees in New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in past years have worked as usual on Patriots' Day, which is a Massachusetts holiday only, it has always been the custom to skeletonize the force in Massachusetts and eliminate certain morning and evening trains. This week end, however, not only all the railroad operators but the complete office force will function.

The only change in schedules is that certain war industry trains will take the place of regular passenger service trains whose operations will be eliminated for the day of observances, April 20.

Autoists Asked Not to Encourage Arbutus Sellers

An appeal has been made to motorists by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society urging them not to buy trailing arbutus, commonly known as the "Mayflower," from roadside stand vendors. The Society explains that these highway merchants have wantonly pulled up yards of the plant to obtain a few flowering blossoms. In this manner years of growth are thrown away instead of leaving these rootlets to develop into future plants.

In protecting the arbutus the Society has engaged in a far-reaching task. Many large areas of hitherto unexplored wild lands where once the arbutus grew have been taken over by the Government for National Defense purposes, Army camps and air fields, and for super-highways. However, the Society is confident that this beautiful spring plant can be saved if everyone co-operates in a "boycott" against thoughtless hawkers.

Chase, Boston Bank Man, New Wellesley Treasurer

John P. Chase of Boston, Director of the Second National Bank and Trustee of Milton Academy and Radcliffe College, has been elected Treasurer of Wellesley College, it was announced today by President Mildred H. McAfe. Mr. Chase succeeds James Dean.

Actress Talks in Hub April 21 for Russians

Katharine Hepburn, who is at present playing in a Boston theater, is to speak in the aid of Russian war relief on Tuesday, April 21, over radio station WAAB and the Mutual Broadcasting System, it is announced today by the local office of Russian War Relief.

Patriots' Day Observances Are Scheduled for Two Days

Within a span of less than a quarter of a century, Greater Boston once more commemorated its first blows for freedom against a background of war.

In annual remembrance, eight cities and towns closely linked with the 19th of April, 1775, will jointly turn back the pages to re-enact the events of history. "Paul Revere" will ride again, so will "William Dawes, Jr.," "Dr. Samuel Prescott" and perhaps the lesser-known "Stetson." Minute-Men will be alarmed from Boston to Concord along the route taken by those awakening messengers. Over a period of 167 years, the pageantry has been increasingly colorful and dramatic, rising to the heights of the sham battle staged in 1925 on the occasion of the 150th anniversary.

This year the celebration is to be simpler. In the first place, the holiday falls on Sunday, and while such milestones of tradition as the annual marathon from Hopkinton to Boston will carry on as usual on the afternoon of the 19th, most exercises have been postponed until Monday. Into this classification falls the famous impersonation of the rides of Dawes and Revere. Nothing, however, has changed the perennial hanging of the lanterns in the Old North Church on the eve of the 19th. Admiral William T. Tarrant of the Boston Navy Yard will participate in this function.

Production Urged

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, underlining the war, added another reason for simple celebrations. He asked that war industry be kept at full production on Monday, with no slackening for celebration of the holiday. Further emphasis on the war is expected in his keynote address from Attleboro, Mass., Sunday night, when he goes on the air in support of the drive for war savings bonds and stamps opening the 19th.

Civilian insistence on participation in the war is reflected by the major role awarded to the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps in the Lexington program on the 19th. More than 2,000 members of the Corps, mobilized from widely scattered parts of the State, are to take part in the review on Lexington Battle Green. Following the two-mile parade, which begins at two o'clock in East Lexington, the Corps will demonstrate the work of motor transport, mobile canteen, wardens, mobile casualty and radio units.

They will fire a house on Lexington Playground, manning auxiliary pumps to extinguish the blaze. The women also will undertake transmission and receipt of orders on portable wireless sets, and then, at their own risk, will try emergency field feeding from mobile kitchens of all troops on hand.

Monday's Events

For little boys, the next day . . . when schools are closed and they can run at the heels of soldiers on parade or shout, "The British are coming," as "Paul Revere" clatters over macadam or cobblestone . . . is the real holiday. All eight municipalities are to be visited by one of the riders and many of them by both.

"Revere's" ride from the banks of the Charles River to Lexington will start at 10 o'clock, following flag-raising ceremonies at City Hall and a parade to the Cyrus Dallin statue of Revere on Paul Revere Mall. There Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will give him his message for transmission to Mayors or Selectmen as he passes through Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, and Lexington. "Revere" is scheduled to arrive at Lexington Battle Green at 12:30 to deliver his message to Howard Munroe, a descendant of one of the original Minutemen and a member of the current company.

"Dawes" starts his ride at the same time from Eliot Square in Roxbury, and travels along a route through Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, and Lexington. His arrival is timed five minutes after "Revere." From Lexington the "alert" is carried by "Dr. Prescott."

Stops Made

Stops will be made by both riders, whose appearance will be the signal for whistles blowing 1-7-7-5 and appropriate ceremonies.

Lexington has omitted its hitherto annual afternoon parade in its celebration on April 20. Ambitious youngsters of the Boy and Girl Scouts, members of the American Legion and units of local military organizations have planned a surprise parade at 6:30 a. m., however. The parade will be preceded by an alarm at six o'clock. The paraders will proceed to the Common where flag raising exercises will be held by Sea Scouts. Later, uniformed members of the Company of Minutemen will leave for Boston to serve as escorts to "Paul Revere" on his ride through Middlesex. The noon ceremonies will center around the arrival of the riders and departure of Prescott for Concord.

Concord accents scholastic sports in its plans for the holiday. At 9:00 a. m., track teams from Arlington, Belmont, Concord, Framingham, Maynard and Lexington are slated to meet. Following the customary exercises at the North Bridge, baseball teams of Concord and Lexington will contest for supremacy at the Playground. The holiday closes with a Military Ball, complimentary to service men and former members of the armed forces.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler today with 20 to 25-mile per hour winds.

Massachusetts: Cooler today with moderate fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered light showers in the extreme east portion, and cooler except along extreme southeast coast today with moderate to fresh winds.

Remaining New England States: Cooler today with moderate to fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:10 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:21 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 2:31 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 3:02 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:57 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:59 p. m.

Lexington Timely Inspiration to World

Continued from Page 1

ington, and was remembered as a man of above average height. He served during the French War in 1762. Benjamin Locke, a kinsman, also fought on the 19th.

From the upstairs window of the Jonathan Harrington home, Mrs. Harrington watched the Battle of Lexington. She saw her husband fall and crawl to the doorstep of his home. Running down the winding staircase to open the front door, she was too late to help him.

The stone step to which he crept is still in front of the home, regarded at the time as one of the most beautiful colonial houses in Lexington. No longer owned by the Harringtons, the structure was one of three belonging to the family on the road west of the Common. The home of Daniel Harrington, Clerk of the Minutemen in 1775, no longer stands, but the second house he built just before the eighteenth century ended is occupied by his descendant, Miss May Harrington. Katherine Harrington lives on the other side of the Green, near the statue of the Minuteman.

These two women are the last lineal descendants of the 11 Harringtons who fought in the battle. "The last survivors," Miss May said, a twinkle in her bright eyes. The quotation has considerable meaning as a Harrington legend. Jonathan Harrington, Jr., who also figured in the battle as fifer for the Minutemen, was the last of the company. He passed on in 1854.

"Fiske Bros." Still There

In Lexington's Depot Square, an old gray store front bears the legend, "Fiske Bros." The shop under that sign, conducted by Joseph Fiske, another descendant, is probably known by every child and many an adult in Lexington who rides a bicycle.

Joseph, William, and John Fiske trace their ancestry to Dr. Joseph Fiske, a surgeon who served through the Revolutionary War. The bill rendered by Dr. Fiske for care of the British soldiers wounded that day is a memoir in the Hancock-Clarke House. As one of the charter members of the Society of Cincinnati, Dr. Fiske's certificate, signed by Washington and Knox, is preserved by the family. The old Fiske home, built in 1745, continues to stand but is not occupied.

Tucked away on the side of Granny Hill is the home of Miss Bessie Muzzey, her sisters and their family whenever they return from college or other parts of the earth. Miss Muzzey, gentle, humorous descendant of "Nibour Muzzy" who in 1711 deeded an acre and a half of land to the Town for use as a Common in consideration of £16, recently retired as Librarian in the Lexington Library.

Her brother, Prof. David S. Muzzey of Columbia University, is a historian and lecturer. His American history is used in many United States high schools. Besides the two members of the family who took part in the Battle of Lexington on April 19, the family remembers another Muzzey who served as Major in the Civil War. He was one of the first Union officers to see Lee at Appomattox. The Muzzey home, for years on Massachusetts Avenue on the site of the power plant, was moved in 1909 to its present location. Considered one of the feats of the time in the community, the building at the time had to be jacked up 20 feet to carry it up the hill.

Famous Mulliken Clocks

Lydia Mulliken is better remembered by the Rev. A. B. Muzzey, author of personal recollections of men engaged in the battle, than Nathaniel, who participated. Mrs. Mulliken, the clergyman recalls, lost $2,155 in real and personal property through British destruction. Burned up with the house were Nathaniel's clocks and tools, for the Mullikens were noted at the time as clockmakers. Notations of this fact in a previous article on the Mullikens unearthed a clock in Cambridge made by another Nathaniel Mulliken, either in England or soon after he settled in America.

The family is represented now by William E. Mulliken, Treasurer of a local bank, his son, William E. Mulliken, Jr., a teacher in a Connecticut academy, and his daughter, Ruth.

One family tradition is about to be broken on this 19th of April after nearly half a century. During that time, the flag of the Minutemen has been borne by a Hadley. Howard Hadley, the only member of his family in the Minutemen now, is employed in essential war industry and will be unable to attend the observances on Monday. Warren K. Hadley, employed in Lexington bank, Howard, Elinus or one of the several other descendants of Samuel and Thomas Hadley, Jr., both Minutemen, may step into the breach.

Minutemen today are members of an incorporated military unit. The active force is restricted to 77, the number of men who actually lined up on the Common when the British regulars marched up Massachusetts Avenue. Associate memberships are filled to round out the 140 on the rolls of Captain Parker's Company when the alarm came.

Priest to Head Consumer Work

The Rev. Walter McGuinn, Dean of the Boston College School of Social Work, has accepted appointment as chairman of the consumers' division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

In his office, Dean McGuinn will be associated with Edgar J. Driscoll, Boston investment broker, who is Regional Director of the consumers' division, and Prof. John J. Mahoney, teacher of education at Boston University and director of the Harvard-B. U. extension courses, who is head of the consumers' division of the Massachusett Public Safety Committee. The three will carry on a co-ordinated program.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Pre-Patriots' Day celebration in Christ Church, the Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame. Dr. Dumas Malone, Director of the Harvard University Press, will be the principal speaker. Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, will place a wreath in the Church honoring the memory of Commodore Samuel Nicholson, first Commander of the U. S. Frigate Constitution. There will also be a display of lanterns similar to those used to signal the arrival of the British in '75. The public is welcome to attend this commemorative celebration at the Church, 189 Salem Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Sunday

Two-piano recital at the Gardner Museum, Felix Fox and Heinrich Gebhard will play selections from Rachmaninoff, Brahms, and others. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Paintings," by Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor and "Sculpture," by Mrs. Tanner, will be the subjects discussed. The public is welcome to attend at 1 p. m.

"My Little Neighbors in Fur and Feathers," by Thornton W. Burgess, will be given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and will be illustrated with colored motion pictures. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Piano recital by George Fior at the Boston Conservatory of Music. The program will consist of compositions by Beethoven, Chopin, and others. Open to the public without charge at 26 Fenway, 4 p. m.

Concert by the Hanover Village Singers at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Britain's Lost Hinterland Makes Strong Ally Vital

By Argus
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent events in India and the Orient generally have made it clear that the British Empire can no longer retain the form it has taken during the past 100 years. The British public has already reconciled itself to this outcome of the present conflict. The full consequences of the change not only to Britain, but also to America, have still to be grasped.

The British Empire during the past 3½ months has lost a large section of its hinterland. That means a great shifting of forces. Since Britain is not much larger than Minnesota, with a population of only some 46,000,000, the main foundation for its enormous influence in Europe has been the great hinterland of possessions in Africa and Asia—all centered upon the United Kingdom, bringing to London not only wealth through the shipping lanes, but prestige and political power.

With British interests in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Malaya and much of Burma gone; with Japan dominating the China Sea and half the Indian Ocean, India itself assuming the high hand toward the Empire, and Australia taking refuge with the United States—Britain has inevitably lost in large measure the leverage it has been able to exert over European affairs. That leverage Britain, and also its ally, America, if they are to win the war, must make good in other ways.

Powerful Allies Needed

Without sufficient hinterland, or otherwise sufficiently powerful allies on the continent of Europe, Britain is a mere island at the extreme western end of Europe, with little knowledge of, or interest in, the internal affairs of the continent and little prospect of influencing them.

Even though Britain serves as the main depot for the armed might of the United States, yet, without some close affiliations on the continent itself, the two powers remain too remote from the mainland to bring their influence adequately to bear on it without the co-operation of some continental power.

The only power in a position to serve such a purpose at the moment is Russia. Yet both Britain and the United States have shown an unconcealed reluctance to place in Moscow the confidence necessary for association with a close ally.

Henri de Kerillis, one of the substantial French political thinkers, has stated that the fall of France has been due entirely to the sabotaging of the Russian alliance. He added that fear of Communism had led French reactionaries to ignore the fundamentals of French foreign policy. So far as Neville Chamberlain and some of his Conservative predecessors are concerned, similar reasons are no doubt partly responsible for the present critical state of the Empire.

Britain and Russia

Fear of Communism caused the Conservative Prime Ministers to diverge from Britain's traditional policy of turning its influence against any power attempting to dominate Europe. It caused Britain to desert the friendly republican government of Spain, the friendly and strategically vital republic of Czechoslovakia and, in Asia, the friendly power of China, at the same time giving every encouragement to the two candidates for world domination—Germany and Japan.

But fear of Communism, which Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, has styled "silly" and merely a vehicle for Axis propaganda, is certainly no guiding motive of the present Churchill Government—although it still may linger in some reactionary circles in America.

There are other factors governing a certain British coolness toward Russia. They represent no antipathy to Russia's political ideals or to the Russian people or Government. They date back to pre-Napoleonic times and have even become—unlike the case with France—incorporated in Britain's long-range foreign policy.

Russia is a great Empire with obviously insufficient outlets to the sea. It dominates the Black Sea, yet the only outlet from that Sea, through the Dardanelles, is held by the relatively small Turkish state.

Turkey holds the straits because Britain has kept it there. Every hint that Russia might push down to the Dardanelles has raised in Britain apprehensions that Russia, having gained Constantinople, would have the British shipping lines to the Orient at its mercy.

Crisis in 1878

To block such an eventuality Britain in Disraeli's day was compelled to show an embarrassing devotion to the Turks, whose reputation in the seventies and eighties was sullied by misrule and atrocities in the Balkans and Armenia.

When in 1878, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander in Chief, took a force down through the Balkans to the Tchatalja line of fortifications 25 miles from the Straits and announced that he would go on to Constantinople, a British fleet promptly appeared at the Straits, and Russia drew back. Although Moscow tried to increase its influence over the Balkans in the ensuing Treaty of San Stefano with Turkey, Britain brought Germany in to thwart the Russian project at the Congress of Berlin in the same year.

Nevertheless the mere fact that Russia has greatly desired the Straits for more than a century and has never made a serious attempt to get them is some proof of that Empire's unaggressive nature. In any event Britain's mistrust of Moscow did not prevent it inviting Russia into the Triple Entente in 1912 when Wilhelm II appeared far more of a menace than Nicholas II.

British policy, however, has had a more or less permanent twist against Russia. The tendency became the more marked when in 1920 Lord Salisbury arranged the alliance with Japan and so more or less aligned Britain with Russia's enemies. It was that alliance which allowed Japan to feel free to start war with Russia two years later, knowing that Moscow could get no support from the English.

The Rise of Japan

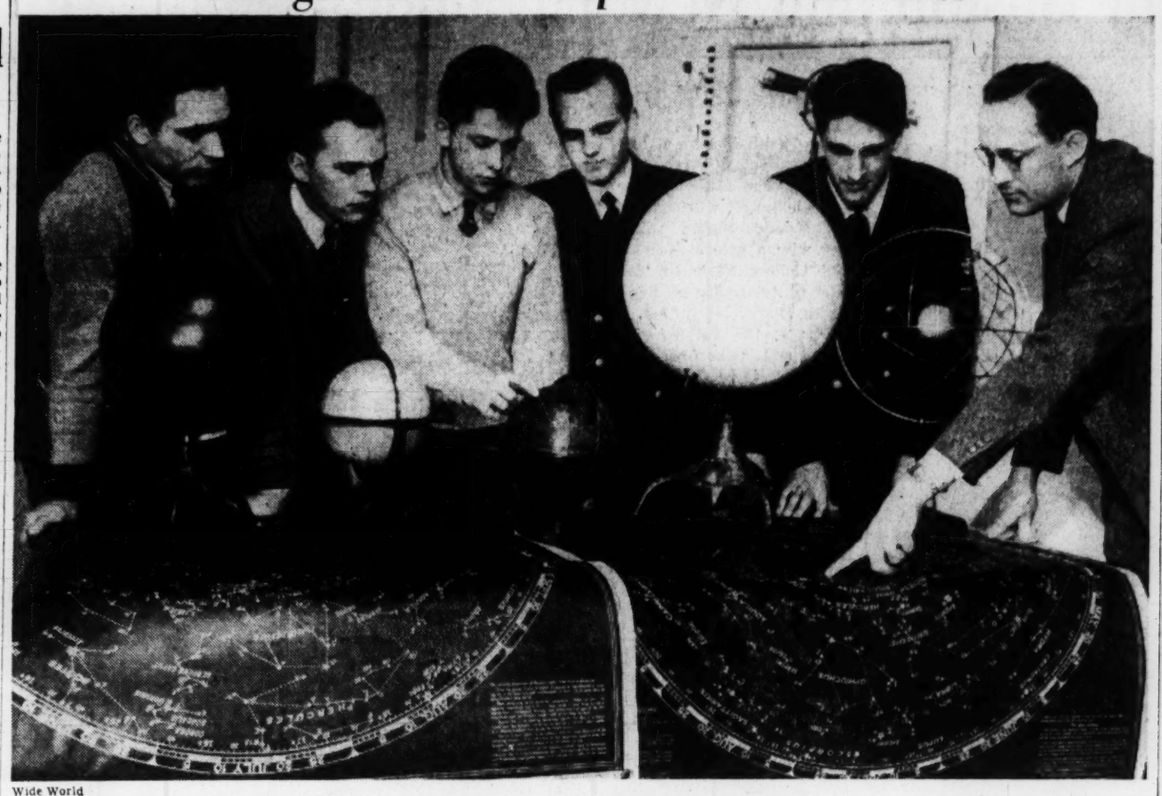
The defeat of Russia at that time stimulated all Japan's ambitions as conqueror and proportionately lowered Russia's prestige. Even the abandonment of the alliance, in 1921, due to Washington pressure, did not end the close attachment to Japan, which held firm despite Japan's "adventures" in Manchuria and then in China, keeping Russia from interference with the rising conqueror in the Far East.

Today the great land mass of the Russian Empire with its effective methods of resisting the invader offers the only physical leverage that the Allied powers can exercise on the Continent of Europe—the only combination of forces that can replace the lost portions of Britain's hinterland—provided that the fullest and closest co-operation is effected with Moscow.

The fact that Russia may be found, at the end of the war, still hankering after the Dardanelles, and possibly in a better position to press its demands, presents a situation that can be handled when the time comes. It may well be then that the political geography of Europe and the world will be ordered on an entirely different basis—possibly regulated from some world center that would relieve Britain of its traditional worry over the Straits.

For the present the Russians are fighting for their homes, not for power and aggrandizement. Their cause is thus that of the United Nations.

College Students Prepare for War Roles



Wide World

A Class in Navigation at Northwestern University

Schools and colleges all over the United States are making their contribution to the nation's war effort in the classrooms. These students at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., are studying navigation in a special wartime class. Following Dr. Ralph B. Baldwin, right, as he points to a map of the heavens are, left to right, Paul Manvabach of Chicago, Steve Hempleman of Great Lakes, Ill.; Robert Anderson of Marquette, Mich.; William Brown of Evanston, and Russell Nickoli of Walesenberg, Colo. Mr. Brown and Mr. Nickoli are wearing the uniform of the University's Naval R. O. T. C. unit.

British Postwar Controls Forecast Austerity

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—A new era of austere, disciplined living is being imposed on wartime Britain by the rapidly extending control of consumption and production that has been disclosed now, not merely as a war measure but as a fundamental part of the plan for the reconstruction period.

The idea that peace will bring an immediate return of plenty and luxury for the victors, with full freedom for them to produce, to buy, and to sell as they choose, has been exploded by a statement of the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, on what planned economy as envisaged by the present British Government really entails, in its initial stages at all events, for the British people.

In the same tone was the warning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, in his budget speech this week that financial and economic controls which are serving the war effort cannot be swept away at the conclusion of hostilities, even though the restriction might be harder to bear then than now. He advocated a wise and statesmanlike policy of gradually releasing the pent-up consumer demand.

Severe Discipline

The actual provisions of the budget, smacking down unprecedented new taxes on all but bare necessities, coupled with further controls on expenditure which come thick and fast to transform living conditions of this nation, all gain fresh significance in the light of Mr. Bevin's warning to the British people that they must expect discipline as severe and efficient when the war is over as during hostilities if yet another recurrence of fighting is to be avoided.

People reading in today's papers of the new scheme to ration British householders' fuel, electricity and coal gas and other folk still working out how the latest budget taxes will affect their mode of living, will thus be well advised to take a long-term view of the restrictions.

No Quick Relief

For although there will doubtless be more coal for private consumption after the war, and though means will be available to manufacture goods now described as luxuries but hitherto regarded by the man in the street as necessities, it has become increasingly apparent that the Government won't eliminate restrictions at least for a considerable time after the armistice.

For Mr. Bevin, returning to the limelight from his recent comparative obscurity, gave one of the most far-reaching pointers yet as to the duties and obligations of the discipline which will be a necessary accompaniment of the benefits in the planned new order. "Liberty," he said, "cannot be allowed to develop into license and speculation and an orgy of waste."

Benefits and Duties

The fact that Mr. Bevin was speaking to the Joint Industrial Council was notable in that the occasion presented an opportunity to warn representatives of both employers and employees not to imagine that either party was going to get away with all the advantages and escape obligations in the better world to come.

Mr. Bevin reminded his audience how inflation, currency depreciation, and uncontrolled booms occurred not during the last war but after it.

This time, he said, there must be control of consumable goods and provision of capital for development. The desire for quick profits and rapid uncontrolled expansion must be curbed lest reconstruction be upset.

The Government must guide the nation, even at the risk of unpopularity, onto the path of permanent recovery, Mr. Bevin said, adding that Britain could do more for reconstruction of the world by example than by drafting treaties.

Two Vital Changes

Another important contribution to the question of the extent to which the Government should control the economic and social life of the nation has been made lately by Sir William Beveridge, whose combination of practical and theoretical knowledge of economic planning gives him almost unique standing in Britain.

Master of one of Oxford's oldest colleges—University College—he has also been a standby of British Governments ever since the last war in handling intricate problems of organization, and has just played a major part in drawing up points of the rationing scheme for fuel, electricity, and coal gas.

Sir William calls for two vital changes in the present policy of the British Government—first, that the State should take direct responsibility for control of vital industries and for the distribution of income; second, that the fundamental be asserted that service rather than personal gain should be the mainspring of the war effort in industry as in fighting.

New Economic Ideals

And although such changes are aimed primarily to aid the war effort, an article in The Times of London outlining them indicates that Sir William holds the longer term view of the necessity of controls.

Moreover, I have had this view confirmed for me by personal discussions with Sir William on reconstruction. He calls for much more drastic shaking off of the trammels of old economic ideas.

He deplores that working people are still treated as "economic men," unamenable to any other motive stronger than personal gain.

British working people, he contends, are not by nature profiteers, and he attributes the sudden improvement in the output of British factories when Russia entered the war not as meaning that British workers are stupid in preferring Russia to their own country, but that the most effective spur to heroic effort is an idea, not the hope of personal gain.

Enthusiasm for Russia

In all sections of life in this country today an observer now finds evidence of deep-rooted enthusiasm for Russian efforts. It is enthusiasm for an ideal when Russia is felt to have demonstrated in this war.

Sir William calls the present Government severely to task for having, he claims, still clung during the past ten months to compromise and procrastination.

Writing on March 17, he said: "Since May, 1940, as before, we have had a Government which in many ways has followed public opinion instead of leading it."

Sir William adds: "A crusade cannot be waged on a cash basis."

[In his letter to The Times of London, according to the Associated Press, Sir William declared:

". . . The State has set out on the direct employment of all men without taking responsibility for insuring a fair distribution of income. The main evil of this economic policy is not the bogey of inflation, nor is it that a few people may make large profits or wages; it is the evils that lie partly in the indefensible and dangerous inequalities that have resulted between civilians and members of the fighting forces and between different civilians and businesses. . . ."]

Confidence in Humanity

The calm, stoic way the British are taking the latest piling up of severe new taxes and controls suggests justification for confidence in humanity such as Sir William holds, and perhaps even confirms the view heard here that what really irks the British people today is the apparent lack of the crusading spirit in their leaders.

How Britons will take extension of Government controls into the postwar era remains to be seen, but Mr. Bevin's realistic warning of what is to be given as well as what is to be gained seems to have a better chance of success than "Homes Fit for Heroes," the slogan of the last war, which turned out to be not even a half-truth.

Army Deserters Guilty of Murder

ABINGDON, Va., April 18 (AP)—Two Army deserters were convicted of first degree murder by a Federal District Court Jury yesterday in the slaying of F.B.I. Agent Hulbert Tracy, Jr., here March 13, and were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Judge A. D. Barksdale pronounced sentence upon the two, James Edward Testerman, Clinchburg, Va., and Charles J. Lovett of Philadelphia, Pa., immediately after the verdict was returned by the jury, which recommended against capital punishment.

Mr. Treacy was slain in an Abingdon cafe as he and a fellow agent, Charles L. Tignor, sought to arrest them as deserters from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mr. Tignor was wounded.

Air Plant Workers Win Recognition

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 18 (AP)—The men behind the men behind the guns won official recognition for their services.

In a telegram to workers at North American Aviation's plant, Assistant Secretary of War Robert A. Lovett praised them for their part in making possible the attack on Japanese invaders of the Philippines by Americans in Australia-based planes. Ten North American B-25 bombers participated in the raid.

"Your workmanship helped get them there and bring them back," said Mr. Lovett's wire. "We recognize the fact and know you join with us in pride in their accomplishment."

Alfred Hertz

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (AP)—Alfred Hertz, who passed on here yesterday, was a composer and conductor noted for interpretations of Wagnerian music.

He conducted orchestras in his native Germany and London before making a United States debut in 1902 at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. The musician inaugurated the Hollywood Bowl Summer Symphony series.

He led the Standard Symphony Hour radio program from 1932 until his retirement two years ago.

Recognitions of his artistic achievements include a decoration of the Order for Art and Science of Saxony, the Order of Merit for Art of Rumania, and honorary citizenship of San Francisco.

Wild Ponies to Aid Canada's War Effort

By Canadian National Railways

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Wild ponies of Sable Island are to be harnessed to Canada's war effort. The ponies, which have had free rein on the tiny island off Nova Scotia for many years, are to be caught, and brought to the mainland where they will be used to relieve some of the transportation difficulties.

The ponies are tough and shaggy, weighing about 700 pounds. They are descendants of a shipload of French horses wrecked on Sable Island centuries ago.

'No Soap' a Misfit in Illinois, In Fact, There May Be Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whatever the origin of the slang phrase "no soap," it mustn't be taken literally these days, insists the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. There is no soap shortage.

Illinois is one of the largest producers of soap in America, three of the five largest factories being located in the State, together with a total of 24 smaller manufacturers, producing altogether $25,305,567 of soap and glycerin every year. Illinois wants it known that, contrary to some rumors going the rounds now, there is no shortage, and isn't likely to be, of soap.

The rumor about a soap shortage may have started, it is pointed out, by a misunderstanding of a recent War Production Board statement that glycerin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives, must be produced to the greatest possible extent for war uses.

Glycerin is a by-product of soap. Actually, then, the more soap produced, the more glycerin. Quite the reverse of the implication of the rumor is liable to be true then.

About a third of all United States glycerin has been produced in the process of making soap from cocoanut oil, and though the supply of this oil from the Philippines has been cut off, stocks of copra, babassu, and palm kernel from South America, the South Seas, and Africa will be imported in sufficient quantities, it is expected, to provide for the making of enough soap, and hence enough glycerin, for war purposes.

In the past certain jellies and liquid hand soaps have contained small amounts of glycerin in the finished product, but even this practice will be discontinued.

Despite the encouraging situation in this field of soap-making and glycerin-making supplies, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is pushing an industrial salvage campaign in the State in an effort to conserve all food fats, greases, lubricants and other sources of fats. An additional supply of glycerin for war purposes has already been made available through this salvage campaign. Housewives have been saving their cooking greases and turning them over to meat markets, which then send them to soap makers for use in producing glycerin. It is expected that this plan will soon be expanded to apply to the nation as a whole.

All of this special effort to conserve greases and provide new sources of glycerin must not be taken as a hint, then, that we shall have to cut down on our baths or on the family washing. There will be as much, if not more, good soap available—that is, any possible restriction on its purchase will not be due to any limit in the supply in this country.

Youth Agencies Defended

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma told the Senate Labor Committee yesterday that, contrary to a declaration by the Governor of Oklahoma; Civilian Conservation Corps camps in that State had reduced rather than increased juvenile delinquency.

He added that the National Youth Administration likewise had exerted "a very splendid effect" on its enrollees.

Mr. Johnson spoke as a witness before the Senate Labor Committee, considering a bill by Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, to abolish CCC and NYA. The same Committee Wednesday heard Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma say both agencies were "poison to our boys," and that "a great majority" of first term inmates of his state's granite reformatory were former CCC enrollees.

Neil Hurley, Vice-President of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Co. of Aurora, Ill., urged that the NYA program be continued and even expanded, to train older persons for skilled and semi-skilled jobs in industry.

Mr. Johnson said that more than 80,000 youths and former service men had received CCC training in Oklahoma, and he added:

"When less than one-tenth of one per cent of those enrollees have found their way into prison, I think that's a very fine record."

Arizona to Use 'Bale Ties' Twice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Every "bale tie" must do its full duty in Arizona this year. Thousands of them will have to do their full duty twice over.

A bale tie is a thin piece of iron wire, eight feet three inches long, with a machine-twisted loop in one end. Three such ties go around every bale of hay, the straight end being stuck through the loop and twisted.

Taxicabs Barred In Midtown Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—In a move to ease traffic congestion, aid in conservation of gasoline, oil, and rubber and extend the life of taxicabs, Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, today announced regulations barring taxicabs from the midtown Manhattan district for an experimental period of 30 days, beginning on April 20.

The regulations ban "cruising" by empty taxicabs, prohibit picking up of passengers save at designated hack stands and do not permit U-turns or left turns from avenues into streets, and no empty cab may move north in Madison and Park Avenues at Forty-first Street, nor north in Park Avenue on the ramp at Fortieth Street.

"If it is found that the regulations are practical and beneficial, they will be extended to take in a larger area and become a permanent part of the hack and traffic regulations," Mr. Valentine announced.

The area now covered roughly includes all cross streets from Forty-second to Fiftieth Streets, inclusive, between Third and Sixth Avenues.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS
that come up every day
by Elizabeth Ann Baker

THAT SUGAR SITUATION!

Our mothers took sugar shortage in their stride during World War I. We can do it in World War II! By using a lighter hand when we dip into the sugar bowl. (And, incidentally, acquiring a lighter figure!) By picking short-on-sugar recipes for daily cooking. By following Rumford's new *sugarless* recipes when we bake! See FREE offer at the bottom of this column!

• • •

Rumford Baking Powder gives *extra virtue* in sugarless recipes! Does that important job of raising—dependably! No need to figure special measurements. And—though sugar-substitute recipes tend to produce less volume and slightly firmer texture—Rumford helps keep that volume light, that texture even!

• • •

Keep serving cakes and cookies—they're great morale-boosters! And how long since you've sent a box of home-baking to *your* soldier? Write and say that you didn't use one spoonful of sugar, in the batch coming up!

• • •

Rumford is *extra important*, where there's no sugar in the recipe. For sugar "masks" flavors — and without it, every ingredient stands out! But—Rumford is an all-phosphate baking powder—contains no alum to leave a bitter taste. Rumford leaves *no taste whatever* in *any* baked foods—and passes the great test of the sugarless recipe!

• • •

Try these drop cookies. Honey's the sweet-tooth ingredient.

Rumford Drop Cookies

2½ cups sifted flour	⅔ cup shortening
3 teaspoons *Rumford Baking Powder*	1¼ cups honey
¼ teaspoon salt	1 egg, well beaten
	1½ teaspoons vanilla

Sift together flour, Rumford Baking Powder and salt. Cream shortening, add honey slowly and cream until fluffy. Stir in well-beaten egg and vanilla. Add sifted dry ingredients, a little at a time, blending well after each addition. Drop by teaspoonfuls on lightly greased cookie sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (425°F.) for 12 to 15 minutes. Yield about 4 dozen cookies.

• • •

Rumford helps war economy by *guarding against baking failures!* And—its formula contains important amounts of calcium and phosphates. Your family gets these valuable minerals the easy way—by eating your Rumford baking.

• • •

Put Rumford on your grocery list—now! And write for your FREE copy of Rumford's sugarless recipes—worked out by experts to keep your war-time menus as appetizing as they are patriotic! Address Rumford, Box 9DS, Rumford, R. I.

KINDNESS WEEK • APRIL 19-25

DOGS AID AMERICA IN WAR WORK

In various branches of war service, dogs are aiding humanity.

Are YOU Repaying That Debt?

You can help this Society in its humane effort to stop the cruelty of vivisection. YOUR OWN beloved pet could be a victim. Doesn't that suggest contributing NOW?

This Society is dependent on dues, donations and bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Dept. M, 6 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Active Membership $5
Associate Membership $1
Includes subscription to our monthly magazine (Dogs in war work featured in April issue)
Send FREE Literature ☐
Enroll me as an Member ☐
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

Spring Tours Washington
Personally conducted, leaving every Saturday in April, including all meals, fine hotels, liberal sightseeing, $58. Economy Escorted Tours, $48.85. Independent tours leaving daily. Secure special leaflets.
COLPITTS TOURS
262 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3533

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

Correct-Fitting!
Long-Wearing!
UNIFORMS FOR
Chauffeurs

For many years our customers have sent their chauffeurs to us with complete confidence that we will outfit them correctly and economically.

UNIFORMS, whipcord, $40; serge or sharkskin, $45; Sharkskin Topcoats, $50; CAPS, 2.50 and 3.50; GLOVES, 3.50; MOTOR ROBES from 2.95 up

THIRD FLOOR—
STORE FOR MEN

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
4 POINT
SEND YOUR FURS BACK TO WINTER AWAY FROM HEAT
FOUR POINT FUR STORAGE
Guardite Gas, Freezing Vaults
Guardite-Vacuum, Chill Kill
FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE
CALL HUBBARD 2700
Until 10 P. M.

Chandler's
BOSTON
FLOWER COSTUME
to make a woman look her prettiest
49.95
The full length rayon sheer coat displays the lovely pastel tint of the rayon sheer dress through its charming flower cut out design! Plum coat with pale violet dress; navy with Wedgwood; black with grey.
Women's Gown Shop
Fourth Floor

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Homemakers Plan Exhibit In Providence

The annual exhibition of classwork will be held by the Rhode Island Center of the American Homemakers, in its headquarters, 42 Weybosset Street, Providence, from May 19 through May 22. The Center will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. from May 19 to 21, inclusive, and will close at 4 p. m. on May 22. This exhibit will be open to the public free of charge.

The work of the Center has been enlarged this year to include Red Cross courses in nutrition, canteen, and first air, but it has not lessened in its other activities of rug hooking, painted trays, furniture refinishing, upholstery, glove making, cooking, dressmaking, and millinery.

The hooked rugs, painted Tole ware, and decorated blanket chests will be features of the exhibit. All year the members have been carefully hooking finely cut woolen rugs of softly blended colors into beautiful designs, which are for the most art copies or adaptations of old rugs from around the world.

Each rug is personal and individual because planned to fit into some special place in the home of the one hooking it. Two women have made stair carpets with pictures depicting their home life. The house itself, boats, seagulls, a friendly garden frog, dogs, and children are some of the subjects.

There will be many pieces of furniture on exhibit, which were once outcasts and now, since being refinished, redecorated, or reupholstered, take their places in the loveliest of homes. Plain chests have been painted to simulate Early American and Scandinavian designs.

In addition to classes, the Homemakers have monthly programs, when there are lectures on various phases of homemaking.

The Homemakers have long been active in furniture renovation and the redecoration of the house at little cost and lots of fun, for the Home Information Center started in 1927, when it was reorganized from the Providence Housewives League. Since that time there have been changes in class schedules from time to time to fit in with changing needs.

Most of the classes are for homemakers who come in the morning or afternoon, and there are also classes for business girls in the evening. Classes have also been held in which children may learn to plan and prepare economical meals.

United China Relief

Advertising Club to Hear Her

Lee Ya Ching, who is flying here from the Midwest to address the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club next Tuesday, April 21, at the Statler Hotel at 12:30 o'clock. The meeting is in charge of the Club's women's group of which Miss Marguerite S. Wettlin is the President.

Women's City Club of Boston Announces Lectures in April

The Women's City Club of Boston announces two lectures for the latter part of April.

Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College will talk on "The Crisis at Hand" when he addresses the members of the Club and their guests after a 7 o'clock dinner in his honor Friday evening, April 24.

Sitting at the head table with Dr. Kotschnig will be Mrs. Alexander Steinert, president, Mrs. Henry M. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Edwards, Mrs. Oliver Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tappan. Hostesses are Mrs. Samuel M. Lindsay, Chairman, Mrs. Henry Cutter, Miss Emily MacFarlane, Mrs. Thomas Allen, Jr., and Mrs. James M. Woodhouse.

Dr. Kotschnig, who is author of numerous magazine articles in English, French, German, and other languages, is a member of the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association and has served as Director of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees coming from Germany.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Foreign Policy Association, will speak on "The Western Hemisphere Faces the Future," Wednesday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Dean observed the problems of North and South America last summer when she traveled through the Latin-American republics, and she will discuss questions about Pan-American unity, Nazi infiltration, trade and commercial sore spots. Mrs. Dean has just joined the faculty of the New England Institute of International Relations which meets on the Wellesley College campus from June 23 to July 3.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events Scheduled Next Week

Monday

National League of American Penwomen, Boston Branch—Literature Day. Board meeting 2 p. m., business session 2:30; program at 3 o'clock. Speakers include Dascomb Atwood on "By-products of Novel Writing"; Mrs. Edith G. Ford on "Life in Siam"; and Dorothy Walker, novelist; tea follows. Women's Republican Club of Boston, 46 Beacon Street.

Brighthelmstone Club—MacDowell Ladies Quartet to present patriotic musical program. Dessert hour at 1:15 p. m. precedes 2 o'clock business session; clubhouse.

Tuesday

Community Club of Canton—Bird calls and paintings of birds by Charles C. Gorst. Masonic Hall; 2:30 p. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Talk, illustrated by color motion pictures, on sculpture by Doris Appel; High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m. Preceded by refreshments at homes of Mrs. Wilbur T. Morse, 22 North Main Street, and Mrs. Morris H. Shepard, 72 South Pleasant Street.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard professor of government, on "The Battle of the Mind: an Analysis of Propaganda." Perkins Hall, 1 p. m., luncheon.

Old and New Club of Malden—Annual meeting, American Legion Hall, 2 p. m. Music by the Glee Club.

Canadian Club of Boston, Auxiliary—Annual meeting, 8 p. m., at Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street; Mrs. Alice V. Westhaver, Chairman of hostesses. Mrs. Franklin Wheeler and Mrs. W. Arnold Wry to pour at tea.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Study groups meet at 7:15 p. m. Reading of prize-winning manuscripts from recent contest; 8 p. m. Hotel Vendome.

D. A. R., Old North Chapter—Annual luncheon, Hotel Pioneer, Boston. Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb will preside and introduce guest speaker, Mrs. Arthur G. Ropes.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Annual spring meeting and Charter Members Day. Unitarian Parish House; 2:30 p. m. Illustrated lecture on English Gardens, by H. Bernard Robinson. Tea at Loringbrough House follows.

Medford Woman's Club—Annual luncheon at the club house; 12:30 p. m., followed by reception to incoming officers and new members. Play, "April Showers," presented during afternoon.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Annual meeting. Two one-act plays to be presented by drama committee; 2 p. m. Legion Post Building, Beale Street.

Philergians of Braintree—Forty-second annual meeting; 10:30 a. m. Cochato Hall. Luncheon at All Souls' Parish House, 12:30 p. m. Election of officers; polls open 10:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Belmont Woman's Club—Annual meeting preceded by biennial luncheon at Town Hall, 12 o'clock noon; musical program.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Annual meeting and election of officers, Unitarian Parish House; 12:30 p. m. Richard Frazzell, cartoonist, to speak.

Wednesday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Annual meeting and luncheon, 1:30 p. m. Corinthian Hall. Prof. Joseph Connor of Emerson College to read "The Dover Road" by A. A. Milne.

Women's City Club of Boston—Illustrated talk by Marie Fortunati on "War and the Rat Menace"; 11 a. m., clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

New England Woman's Press Association—Annual meeting and election of officers, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, 2:00 p. m. Tea served.

Thursday

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Final meeting of the season; 2 p. m., Hotel Vendome.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—International Relations Round Table, 43 Charles Street, 6 p. m. "Philippine Background," to be presented by a former teacher in the Philippines.

Authors' Luncheon Group—Fourth authors' luncheon of the season, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30 p. m.

Friday

Women's City Club of Boston—"The Crisis at Hand," by Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig; dinner meeting, 7 p. m., clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

D. A. R., Old North Junior Chapter—Meeting at home of Miss Alma Littlefield, 214 Atherton Street, Milton, 8 p. m. Mrs. Willard Richards to speak on "The Latest Junior News," and Harley Streeter to tell "My Experiences Among the Navajo Indians."

D. A. R. Minute Men Chapter—Regular meeting preceded by luncheon at 12:30 p. m., Y. W. C. A., Boston. Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, regent, to preside.

Cantabrigia Club—Annual business meeting and election of officers, 2 p. m., clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. Judging of art contest. Tea will be served.

Reading Woman's Club—Annual meeting, with members' luncheon at 1 p. m. Election of officers and reports at 2:30 p. m. Music by the Olympian Male Quartet.

Roxbury Women in Council—Annual luncheon, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. Annual reports and election of officers; 1 p. m.

Waltham Woman's Club—Annual meeting and election of officers; 11 a. m. Hovey Memorial. Luncheon at 1 p. m. Musical program, "Around Cape Cod Fires," in the afternoon.

Friday Club of Everett—Annual meeting and election of officers. Luncheon at 12:00 noon, Masonic Temple, followed by business session.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Annual meeting preceded by luncheon at 12:30 o'clock, Parish house of Second Church. Students from Fave School to present comedy, "My Aunt from California."

Winchester Parish Players in Season Closing

The Parish Players of the First Congregational Church in Winchester, "The Little Theater Beneath a Spire," will conclude the most sucessful season in their history with a presentation of Clifford Goldsmith's farce "What a Life" next Saturday evening in the Parish House, Winchester.

This is the Players sixteenth season and is the final play in a series of three benefiting The British War Relief Society.

The money raised by these plays goes toward the pufchase of a patrol boat which is used for the rescue of victims of submarine warfare in the North Atlantic. There are many American and British seamen living today who owe their lives to these "Mercy" ships.

Directed by Francis R. Hart, Jr., President of the Cape Playhouse in Dennis on Cape Cod, "What a Life" has a large cast and a chorus recrulted from among Winchester residents.

The play, which is a Broadway Hit of two seasons ago, is concerned with the back-stage "doings" in a large suburban High School.

In the cast are Claire Smalley, Richard A. Coon, Mary Worthen, Donald R. MacArthur, Helen Niedringhaus, Marilyn Tucker, Stearns R. Ellis, Mrs. Forrest E. Thompson, Mrs. William G. Morse Jr., Mrs. John B. Wills, R. H. B. Smith, J. Waldo Bond, Virginia Olivier, Dr. Ivar R. Hakanson, Harry G. Bigelow, Robert L. Nichols, Carol Crandell, Shirley Howland, Betsy Drake, Edith Dover, Priscilla Morrill, Sue Burr, Natalie Dickson, Stephen Greene, George Whitten, Parker Symmes, John Tarbell Jr., and Allen Bugby.

The committees for this play include George McFadden, Ralph Fulton, William G. Morse Jr., Mrs. Irving Plitt, Mrs. Eugene Wyman, Mrs. Larry Palmer, Irving Plitt, Theodore Walker, Mrs. William Roy Harris, Mrs. Harold French, Mrs. William G. Morse Jr., and Mrs. Harry Bigelow.

There will be an opening performance on the previous evening, Friday, April 24. As usual, refreshments will be served during the intermissions of both performances.

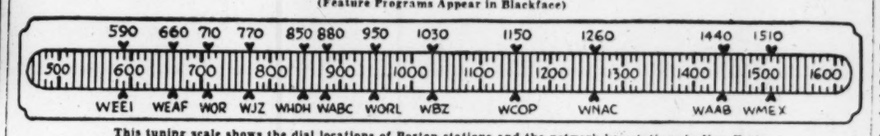
State House Women Elect

Miss Marian Drake heads the officers elected for the coming year by the State House Women's Clubs, of which she will be the President.

Other officers for 1942-43 are: Miss Anna M. Murray, Vice-President; Miss Regina Hersom, Secretary; Miss Marie K. Harding, Treasurer; Directors: Miss Gertrude M. Cloney, Miss Mary T. McCann, Miss Helen B. Garrity.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today; Otto Kruger	News; Network program	"Musical Roundup"	"Patriots' Day"	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Norman Black's Orch.	'Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard;	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 United We Stand	Contrasts in Melody	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 United We Stand	News Service	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	Suburban Schools' Spelling	Boston Braves-New York	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	Bee from Faneuil	Giants baseball game	Victory Program
2:30 N. E. Wild Life	Elwood Gary, songs	Hall; Stoneham High	Boston Braves-New York	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Science Adventures	"Here's to You"	School Orchestra; Roi-	Giants baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Massacusetts Junior Chamber of	Royal Canadian Air	land Tapley, conductor.	Boston Braves-New York	Lucky Millander's Orch.
3:15 Commerce; speakers	Force Band	Suburban Schools' Spelling	Giants baseball game	Rex Wain, songs.
3:30	Phil Bovero's Orchestra.	Bee from Faneuil	Boston Braves-New York	Buddy Berrigan's Orch.
3:45	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Hall; Stoneham High	Giants baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:00 Young Americans in	Club Matinee; variety	School Orchestra; Roi-	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15 the Making	Club Matinee; variety	land Tapley, conductor	Sports Comments	Phil Regan, songs
4:30 News; This Is Our	Club Matinee; variety	Air Youth for Victory	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45 War	Club Matinee; variety	Ray Harrington's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Carmen Miranda's Music
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:30 conductor	Don Wheeler's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Drama Shop
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Rex Dreier, News	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Stars News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War"; Norman Corwin drama	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.
7:30 "Calling Pan America"; music	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	'Confidentially Yours'	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	War Bonds; Music
7:45	drama	Melodie Moods	'Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	Abie's Irish Rose;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Dance orchestra
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swan Night"; H. Allen	"Ruth or Consequences";	"America Loves a Melo-	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	dy"; operetta; Marion	Kis Mendelssohn; piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	Jewish Welfare Board;	National Barn Dance;	Claire, soprano; T. L.	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	R. Massey, Irv Berlin;	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Thomas, baritone	cal Album; Pages
9:30 Orch.; vocalists;	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots, Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Meet the Band	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel;	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not!"	Labor for Victory"; talks	America Preferred; Car-	Shep Fields's Orchestra
10:30 "Fuel Emergency"	Salute to Peru; Varga	Ted Steele's Studio Club	lo Morelli, baritone	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Brasil; Orson Wells, mc	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Phil Grayce Orchestra
11:00 Hal McIntyre's Or.	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	Dave Rose's Orc.; songs	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Freddy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day End; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organ	News; Peerless Trio	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	'The Song Shop'	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures	News Service	'The Song Shop'	
9:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Morning Pickup; orch
9:15 From the Organ	'Coast to Coast on a	Eton Boys quartet;	nade	Religious service
9:30 Loft; J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	'Words and Music'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	'Words and Music'	nade	Religious service
10:00 Church of the Air	'Musical Millwheel'	Uncle Bob, children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15 Church of the Air	Rhythm Parade	program	Male Quartet	'Be Kind to Animals'
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires" quartet	Stories of America'	Music From Many Lands	Music in Mod Manner'
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires" quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs, piano	Tremont Temple Baptist	Services from The Mother
11:00 News; "Everybody's	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church service	Church, The First
11:15 Church"; guest	'Recital Period"	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Invitation to	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Church service	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Learning; guests	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple service	Massachusetts
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Syncopation Piece	First Piano Quartet	'Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	'Romance in Music'
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	'Symphonietta"	'Italian Melodies'	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	'Symphonietta"	'Italian Melodies'	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Dept. of Agriculture	Gosofsky's Orchestra
1:30 News; "What's New	News Room of the Air	'The World Is Yours'	The Lutheran Hour;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 at the Zoo"	Chats About Dogs	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Caeser, songs;	Question-Answer Period.
2:15 Spirit of '42	B. A. A. Marathon	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Cowboy songs
2:30 Columbia Workshop.	B. A. A. Marathon	Round Table Discussion	'This Is Fort Dix'; Tom	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Col. W. Nash p; News	B. A. A. Marathon	Round Table Discussion	Slater, m. c.	gram; talk; music
3:00 New York Philhar-	Be Kind to Animals'	Music for Neighbors'	The Americas Speak'	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	Network program	H. V. Kaltenborn	'The Americas Speak'	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Bruno Walter,	Dedication of 'Buddies'	Melodic Moods	Hickam Field Glee Club	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 conductor	Club"; Boston Common	Melodic Moods	'Selective Service'; talks	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 New York Philhar-	News; Springfield Pro-	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand; aus-	Religious program
4:15 monic - Symphony	duction Parade	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern U.	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	Nothing But the Truth	Young People's Church	Concert Album	"Is That So?"; forum
4:45 Dr. Francis White	Nothing But the Truth	of the Air, speaker	Concert Album	Circle C Ranch Boys
5:00 Family Hour; G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	'Listen America'	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Rosa	Olivio Santoro, yodeler,	'Listen America'	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:30 Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers;	World's Most Honored	'Hails Montezuma'	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Music; M. Piastro, con	Marine Corps Show	Religious program
6:00 Theater: J. Benny,	'Fun House"; Joe	Clotilda Zappala, so-	'Double or Nothing'	Five Star News
6:15 'Amaz'g Mr. Wms.'	Tobin, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News Commentators;	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	'Ink Spots"; quartet	Baseball News	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	'Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone; 'Rochester"; or-	Religious program	'Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30 Guild: Bette Davis,	'Nothing But the Truth';	'Bandwagon' Woody	News; Invitation to the	Central Baptist Church
7:45 "A Woman's Face"	interviews; drama	Herman's Orchestra	Waltz	of Quincy, Rev. Frank
8:00 World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest;	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor."	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45 dr'ma; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Classical Album
9:15 Allen; K. Baker;	'The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Classical Album
9:30 Portland Hoffa;	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45 guests; orchestra	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 "Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John Gunther, News	"Aria Auditions"
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Jewish War Veterans	"Aria Auditions"
10:30 Knock on the Door;	"Knock on the Door";	"Knock on the Door";	'Answering You'; British	"Mass Pledge Campaign
10:45 speakers; music	U. S. Treasury Program;	speakers; orch.; chorus	Govt. Officials Program	for Bonds
11:00 News; Defense	speakers; orch.; chorus	News Service	Dance orchestra	Five Star News
11:15 "They Live Forever"; drama	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Australian News; Music	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Music You Want	"The Army Hour"; re-	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music
11:45 Ray McKinley's Or.	Music You Want	corded	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Arthur Godfrey	Menken, 'Second Husb'd'	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Talk; Sunset Trio
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Be Kind to Animals; Or
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	'Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	'Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Musical Roundup	'I'll Find My Way'	Musical Mailbox; Talk
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Ed. Camden's Orchestra	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	'Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	First baseball game,	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Red Sox-Washington	Organ Recital
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	First baseball game,	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	'Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Dance Matinee
3:45 'The Family Front'	"15 Minutes from B'way"	"Right to Happiness"	Second baseball game,	Dance Matinee
4:00 Navy Day	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
4:15 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Second baseball game,	Dance Matinee
4:30 'Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; variety	'Young Widder Brown"	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
5:15 Preview	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Sports Matinee,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports; program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Alias John Freedom";	Dance orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Band
7:45 serial drama	dramatization	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"Music for America";	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	tenor; orchestra	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America"	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater: Martha Scott, Fred-	"Remember Pearl Har-	James Melton; Francia	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 rie March: "One	bor"; L. Noble's Orch.	White; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Foot in Heaven"	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Financial Talk	gram	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network program	vocalists; chorus	J. B. Eastman: "Traffic"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Civilian D'Fnse pgm	Treasury Star Parade	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	'Music That Endures"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes Band"; Talk	dramatic sketch	tenor; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Griff Williams' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons,"	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music You Want	dramatization	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Students of 50 N. E. Colleges To Attend All-American Parley

Latin American and North American students from 50 New England colleges will attend the first Inter-American conference in this area to be held next Friday and Saturday, at Simmons College. The meeting is sponsored by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and Simmons College to strengthen friendship among the Americas.

Questions vital to Inter-American understanding will be discussed with the students by leading American educators from a dozen nations.

The conference opens April 24, with a dinner at the Boston Art Club where Dr. Lewis Hanke, director of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress, Dr. Enrique de Lozada of Bolivia, special adviser to Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Prof. J. Philip Wernette of the Harvard Business School, will be the speakers.

On Saturday Dr. de Lozada, Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security and Dr. Carlos Guggiari Alfaro, Paraguayan economist, will lead a discussion on "Standards of Living in the Americas." The race problem will be considered by Prof. Jose Antonio Arze, recent candidate for the Presidency of Bolivia, speaking on "The Indian in Latin America" and Prof. Charles P. Loomis of Harvard, who will discuss "The Negro in the United States."

Foreign and indigenous totalitarian forces will be the subject of Reuben H. Markham, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, and Dr. Hugo H. Fernandez Artucio of Uruguay, author of the current "The Nazi Underground in South America."

"The Search for America in Recent American Literature" is the topic selected by Dr. Luis Alberto Sanches, a Peruvian now lecturing at Columbia University, and Prof. Theodore Spencer of Harvard.

A film, "Americans All," which records the life of the youth of Latin America will be shown. They are shown on farms, on ranches, on giant sugar and coffee plantations, in factories and in mines, in schools and on playing fields. There are shots of engineers, and of girls learning the art of weaving as their ancestors did.

Following the film will be the final session of the conference, a panel discussion on "The Relation of the University to National Life." Dean Robert G. Caldwell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is Chairman and Dr. Luis Alberto Sanches will participate as well as five students: Jose Encinas del Pando, Harvard; Beverly Kritzman, Simmons; Julio Gonzales Dal Solar, Harvard; John G. Robbins, Jr., Harvard, and Augusto J. Durelli, M. I. T.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—Program for Norwegian Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features; (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

For Sunday, April 19

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc

2:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Message for France.
3:45 p. m.—"French Canada Speaks to France."
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Service (in English, German and Scandinavian).
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler" recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
6:30 p. m.—Program for service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.
7:45 p. m.—Special Features.
8:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak" (English).
8:15 p. m.—Musical Program for Latin America.
9:00

U. S. Acts to Halt Desertion of Alien Seamen at Boston and Other Ports

American Ships Are Barred From Signing Foreign Crews

Log of the Port of Boston

To discourage, if not actually halt, desertions of seamen from ships of other nations that visit American ports, causing serious delays to vessels carrying vital war cargoes overseas, the United States War Shipping Administration at Washington has issued an order forbidding American ships to accept alien seamen in their crews.

Enemy aliens are forbidden to go to sea at any time for the duration of the war, but the new regulation is aimed at aliens of friendly nations. They will be unable to obtain certificates in the future. The exception is for such aliens who were serving in the crew of an American vessel prior to April 8.

Deserting seamen — always a problem for Immigration Officials —have been increasing in numbers of late, obviously attracted to American ships as the latter became more numerous, and offered nearly twice the wages as the highest paid by other nationalities; living conditions that are unexcelled; regular hours of work; overtime pay, and food comparable to hotel cuisine.

On the other hand, the exodus of alien seamen from ships of other nationalities so crippled the movement of craft hauling war supplies to the United Nations' forces, that the United States Justice Department which includes the Immigration Service, took cognizance of the situation. A recent statement from an official of that Service in Washington estimated desertions totaling 8,000 alien seamen at all ports in this country. Only recently did the problem become serious, the statement pointed out, with Norwegian and British seamen beginning to desert their ships.

Other preventative measures calculated to decrease the desertions are expected to be taken by the Government in co-operation with other nations, their consuls in this country, and United States Immigration officials.

'Perfect Shipping'

In a vigorous effort to aid the nation's war effort by preventing freight loss and damage, more than 800 shippers and transportation representatives will attend the sixth annual "Perfect Shipping" meeting in Boston next Wednesday evening. Topics to be discussed include: "Importance of Protecting War Products in Transit"; "What Part Does Perfect Shipping Play in the War Effort?" "Waste—It Won't Happen Here." William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will preside. The meeting, to be held in the South Station Restaurant, will follow an exhibit of shipping containers.

Other "Perfect Shipping and Careful Handling" meetings are to be held at Portland, Maine, April 21; Worcester, Mass., April 23, and New Haven, Conn., April 24. All are based on the objective of protecting the nation's war production during the movement in rail transportation through good packing, secure loading, and careful handling of all shipments.

Commerce Club

Morrill Wiggin, President of the Piers Operating Co., who maintains the Manufacturers Warehouse on Melcher Street, Boston, is today the President of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc. The retiring President—Horton I. Marlor — completed two years' service in that office at the annual meeting this week. He was presented with a ship's bell clock.

Bowling League

Bowling among the traffic men of the city has been completed for the season, and the Traffic Club Bowling League with 16 teams participating, reports that the Steamship Team, captained by Eddie Connell, ranked No. 1. A dinner April 27 ends the season's activities.

Even as Mayor Tobin's Conference was in session this week to discuss ways and means of reviving Boston's commerce, the weekly magazine Time added its voice to the rising tide of comment on the depression in the port.

"By April 1, freight cars in Boston had dwindled to 300, fewer even than rolled into the yard of little neighbor Portland, Maine," the magazine stated. "The nation's handiest harbor on the Eastern Seaboard was a ghost port," added the article. After reviewing the situation, Time said in part:

"Young Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, one-time newsboy, went into conference with rail, shipping, port and labor officials to ponder Boston's future. Port Chairman Parkhurst saw the future very clearly, unless Boston woke up and did something: 'a sort of backwater place of little commercial importance.'"

Leon Stone

By a Staff Photographer

Viennese Art at Hub Museum School

Mrs. Pauline R. Granichstaedten, who recently came from Vienna to Wellesley, Mass., where she has opened a studio, is exhibiting many examples of her arts and handicrafts at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway, during the next two weeks. Upper: Mrs. Granichstaedten displays original designs in hand-decorated fabrics. Below: A stencilled luncheon cloth.

Co-operatives Try to Market Surplus Milk

UTICA, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—New York Milk Shed Co-operatives, left with the problem of locating outlets for their surplus, and backed with Government assurance that milk "will be handled," are canvassing their own ranks for all available processing facilities.

At a conference yesterday, E. W. Gaumnitz, Associate Administrator of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Administration, told top-ranking dairymen that "co-operative organizations either were not able to handle or did not see fit to handle" surplus milk.

The Agriculture Department, he added, was placing the problem in their hands before undertaking action.

A committee then was named to investigate facilities available for handling the critical surplus, which dairymen have attributed to recent amendments to the Federal marketing order governing the rich shed.

The committee decided to send questionnaires at once to the 28 "operating" co-operatives (co-operatives owning and operating manufacturing plants) in the milkshed, to learn which have extra facilities for handling cream, powdered milk and cheese.

N. J. Cladakis, New York marketing area administrator, who also was at yesterday's conference, and a representative of the Agricultural Marketing Administration will be invited to attend a committee session here a week from today at which progress will be reviewed. A meeting of co-operatives may be summoned later.

Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, told dairymen after the Federal officials' appearance that "if there is milk in distress (unable to find a market) among recognized co-operatives, the League is prepared to handle 1,000 cans a day and pay 10 cents (a hundredweight) toward handling and diversion payments."

An amended Federal order regulating price-fixing and handling of dairy products for about 58,000 producers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts became effective April 1. Its provisions include elimination of diversion payments to producers of milk in cream classes.

Jeeps With 'Waterwings' —Navy to Tap the Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—The "jeep" is getting waterwings and going to sea. An amphibian model of the United States Army's famous and handy quarter-ton truck, now scooting down so many roads and bobbing across so many fields, is being mass-produced, and tests have convinced the War Department that it will be a particularly effective method of troop transportation.

Built with a hull, the amphibian "jeep" is credited with a speed of 10 miles an hour in water and 60 miles an hour on land. It does everything the standard "jeep" does on land and, in addition, can go through swamps, jungle undergrowth and ride the ocean waves with the ease of a Gloucester fisherman's dory.

Although it took some time and a vast amount of secret experimentation to evolve the amphibious "jeep," Army men believe that it will play an important part in maintaining the momentum of future American offensives, particularly in tropical countries and swampy country.

To Colleges for Enlistees

Eighty thousand college freshmen and sophomores are a mighty big slice out of any cheering section, but that's the number the Navy hopes to enlist in the coming weeks as prospective officers for the nation's growing battle fleet.

Telegraphing to the heads of 1,000 institutions of higher learning, Secretary of the Navy Knox has asked that they give full support to the V-1 program under which the young men would be chosen and trained. Through V-1, freshmen and sophomores between the ages of 17 and 20 may enlist immediately as apprentice seamen, but at the same time stay in college and continue their regular course at least until the end of their second year.

Approximately 30,000 of the enlisted students will be selected for further training as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve. Some 400 colleges and universities have already agreed to participate in the V-1 program, while most of the remaining 600 are expected to do so, since the plan is considered a boon in the light of declining registrations at such institutions due to war conditions.

Cuba Sends Scrap

The people of Cuba have just presented the United States with the equivalent of two late-model, Axis-harrying pursuit planes. Four tons of aluminum scrap, gathered by the Cuban people and shipped to the United States have been hailed by the War Department as an example of the extent to which the Caribbean Island is aligned beside its big neighbor in the struggle against totalitarian aggression.

Although scrap aluminum cannot be converted into the virgin product necessary for the production of warplanes, the four tons will replace enough higher grade aluminum to produce the two pursuit planes, Army officials say.

Clay Pigeons Do Bit

American clay pigeon and skeet targets are helping make it hot for Axis airmen. They've enlisted to improve the marksmanship of United States Air Force personnel. Instead of being used for sport, clay pigeons and skeet targets are now being employed in increasing quantities at American air schools.

The Air Corps has discovered that following a clay pigeon or a skeet target through the air with a shotgun is excellent training for prospective air-gunners, markedly improving their aim. If a man learns to keep his shotgun on a clay pigeon, he will be just that much better at keeping his machine gun trained on enemy aircraft.

Clay pigeon traps have been built at all advanced pilot training schools and at the Air Corps' three large gunnery bases. Airmen are given intensive training with 12-gauge shotguns mounted on a pivot and equipped with machine gun sights.

Horses Give Way

The Army is taking one of "old Dobbin's" jobs away from him. The War Department has just announced that the Army's 10 combination horse-mechanized cavalry regiments have been completely mechanized and that the 5,000 horses formerly used in them, are being made available to other Army units.

In these combination regiments, known as "portee" cavalry, the horses, men and equipment were carried from place to place in motor-drawn vans, unloaded at the scene of action and rushed directly to the front, fresh and ready. Experience gained in the maneuvers of the fall of 1941, however, dictated that they be entirely mechanized to fulfill better their function of Army Corps reconnaissance units, flank guards and powerful, fast-moving assault forces.

Mechanization of these regiments leaves the Army with two divisions and one brigade of horse cavalry.

Vienna Woman In Handicraft Of Rare Merit

Exquisite Viennese art in many beautiful forms — ranging from sketches, water colors and hand-decorated fabrics to delicate hand-made laces and hand-woven woolens—have recently appeared in a number of Greater Boston homes.

They are the handicrafts of Mrs. Pauline R. Granichstaedten, a graduate of Viennese College, Vienna, and who, for sometime, attended the School of the Vienna Museum, where she studied under Professors Joseph Hoffmann and Franz Cizek.

Mrs. Granichstaedten arrived in Boston the first of this year, and has opened a new studio in Wellesley. Many fine examples of her work are now on exhibit at the Boston Museum School of Fine Art, Fenway, where they may be seen through May 2.

Her early work with sketches and water colors led her to develop her own designs, which she now employs in hand-decorated fabrics. Spending six years originating the elements for a new technique in lace-making, Mrs. Granichstaedten turned out elaborately delicate pieces of lace work, some of which have been used in the altars of many famous European churches, including the Seipel-Dollfuss Memorial Church in Vienna. Countless thousands of tiny stitches go to make up the original and intricate designs.

From laces, Mrs. Granichstaedten turned her artistic abilities to hand-painted and stenciled fabrics. Employing silks, rayons, and cottons, she has turned out dress materials, table linens, and window curtains—all motifs of her own origin.

Mrs. Granichstaedten, who now lives with her sister in Wellesley, came to America by way of Spain. She will deliver a lecture on her work to students of the Museum School on Saturday, April 25.

Strike Methods

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Testifying in the extortion trial of 13 union leaders, a former truck union official declared yesterday that he had called an upstate milk strike in 1938—on instructions—even though he could see "nothing wrong."

The testimony was given by Hiram Van Leuvan of Poughkeepsie, former President of Local No. 448, International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union (A. F. of L.), in relating his dealings with Murray Gabaeff, alleged union "go-between," and Jeremiah Buckley, secretary of the local.

The three and 10 other union officials are accused of extorting more than $157,000 from independent rail milk concerns to assure "favorable" union contracts.

Mr. Van Leuvan said that while serving as chief of the union, he received a phone call from Mr. Buckley instructing him to go upstate and call a strike "because companies there were not living up to their contract."

Mr. Van Leuvan said that he carried out his instructions, but that he couldn't find any trouble in the strike district. Two hours after the strike was called, he said, he received word from Mr. Gabaeff to order the men back to work. Mr. Gabaeff told him that "the matter had been straightened out."

The trial will continue.

U-Boat Attack and Rescue Told by Boston Ship Officer

After a harrowing experience in the Caribbean Sea, Second Engineer Harold Branting Bergenheim, of Dorchester, Mass., has just arrived home. His ship having been torpedoed about 250 miles south of Puerto Rico, on April 5.

"I had just finished my evening meal with five other officers when the first torpedo hit aft on the port side near Number 4 hold. I rushed on deck, heard the hissing of steam, and saw that the deck near the door had buckled up. Reaching my room amidship I found it wrecked, but salvaged a life preserver, a bag containing a light sweater, personal papers, jewelry, and a flashlight."

Engineer Bergenheim continued that he then made his way to the top deck and ran to the bridge on the starboard side, where he loaded one of the seven machine guns on board.

At the same time, Gunners' Mate Edgar Bitts, manning another machine gun on the port side, saw the periscope of the submarine, and fired 150 rounds of ammunition at it. He claimed his shots cut off two feet of the periscope.

Papers Thrown Overboard

On the bridge at the same time with Engineer Bergenheim was Ensign Paul L. Mangold, in charge of the gun crew. "Between us," said Mr. Bergenheim, "we were able to throw overboard a weighted bag containing Government papers.

"The craft was sinking rapidly and Captain Johanneson ordered the men to abandon ship. I went down the alley way to the engine room to get the men's papers, but the first torpedo had blown the icing machine compressors off their bases and the engine room was full of ammonia gas."

Although lifeboats were being launched on the starboard side, he went to the port side, and asked for two men to help lower the remaining lifeboat on that side.

"Just then," the Engineer continued, "the second torpedo hit forward and wrecked the two already manned lifeboats on the starboard side. The steel hatch cover from number one to two hatch, was blown into the air. I was wondering for a second if it would hit me, as it hovered in the air over us, but I jumped for the only remaining lifeboat which we had just launched. The water was already up to my waist. The ship had disappeared before the steel hatch cover came down. It was a miracle that our boat was not dragged down by the suction."

Engineer Bergenheim said that just before the second torpedo struck, Captain Johanneson had gone to his cabin to get his papers. He was dragged down with the ship, but the buoyancy of his lifebelt shot him through the water and into the air. "We picked him up later," he continued.

Emergency Aerial

"The first torpedo knocked down the radio and the emergency aerial, but a spool aerial was rigged up by Christian Woltzmer. The radio operator sent out a call for help, which we learned later was picked up by a friendly ship. Planes and a destroyer were dispatched to our aid."

He continued that he was pulled into the lifeboat by Harold Weiss, and the five or six men then manned the oars and went after the only surviving raft out of the original four.

"We then went back toward the floating wreckage and picked up the survivors as we came to them," he continued. "We put all the injured men in the boat and the others on the raft. Seven men were lost out of a crew of 45.

"While we were picking up survivors the submarine's grey conning tower was visible approximately 300 yards away. When it was sure the ship was down for good, it disappeared below the surface. No deck guns were visible."

He continued that the lifeboat was well equipped and had for supplies concentrated meat, chocolate rations, first-aid equipment, blankets, and a Very pistol which shoots flares.

Destroyer Sees Flares

During their 18 hours afloat, the men had a hard time fighting squalls that came up. Around midnight, they shot up flares, and again at dawn. The Commander of the destroyer said later that he had seen both flares, and figured out their exact position.

"Before the destroyer came near us," Engineer Bergenheim said, "two planes circled several times on the lookout for the enemy sub.

"When taken aboard, we were given food and dry clothing, after having a shower. As soon as all the men were aboard, the raft and lifeboat were blown out of the water by the destroyer.

"We were taken to San Juan, where the Red Cross gave us some light clothing and put us up in hotels."

Museum Showing Newly Acquired 'Contemporaries'

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just added 18 paintings by contemporary Americans to its gallery of works by living artists which opened last October. These oils and water colors, now on exhibition, range from works by famous artists such as William Zorach, George Grosz, Charles Hopkinson, and Adolf Dehn to those of less known, but talented painters such as Aaron Bohrod, Julien Binford, Rico Lebrun, Joseph Hirsch, and John Koch.

In the current group Stephen Etnier, Philip Evergood, Robert Gwathmey, A. F. Levinson, Gerry Peirce, Maurice Sterns, Edmund Lewandowski, Harold Sterner, and Adelaide Milton de Groot are also represented.

The Gerry Peirce water color is the gift of the children of the art scholarship classes. The other acquisitions have been obtained by provisional purchase.

Two free motion pictures for young people will be shown at the Museum during the coming week. "The Silversmith" on Sunday afternoon, April 19, at three o'clock, "From Clay to Bronze" on Friday afternoon, April 24, at the same hour. In the first film Arthur J. Stone, noted silversmith, illustrates the processes in making a spoon and a hand-wrought bowl. The second film takes the audience on a visit to the studio of the sculptor Katharine W. Lane, at work on a bronze of her pet greyhound.

Dance Chairman

Caroline Hadley

In charge of the Wellesley College freshman dance being held this evening in the Alumnae Hall ballroom on the College campus.

Portland Work Of $12,000,000

PORTLAND, Maine, April 18 (AP)—Federal employment officials have issued an emergency call for more than 10,000 civilian workers for a program of new war projects, estimated to cost $12,000,000, in the Greater Portland area.

Fred A. Herron, Manager of the United States Employment Service, who said contracts for the projects had been awarded, issued an appeal to persons now engaged in industries not essential to the war effort to give up that work and accept employment on the war projects.

Mr. Herron said many projects are threatened with construction delay due to an inability to obtain labor.

As an inducement to non-skilled labor now engaged in non-essential industry to forsake present work for the emergency program, Mr. Herron disclosed, a common laborer—"a pick-and-shovel man"—today commanded a weekly pay of $52.50.

"Contractors want men six days a week, 10 hours a day and are paying them 75 cents an hour with time and a half for overtime."

Further, he said, the City of South Portland, now engaged in a major sewer construction program, was erecting barracks in which laborers would be housed without charge.

Dr. Poling Will Speak At Christian Endeavor

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union and International Union, will be the guest speaker at the Norfolk County Christian Endeavor convention, Monday, April 20 in the East Weymouth Congregational Church

The Rev. Dr. Poling, who is also pastor at the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia, Pa., will speak at the 4:30 o'clock session. He will also speak at the Junior and Intermediate convention at the East Weymouth Methodist Church on the same day.

Maine Deer Make Good in Hollywood

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17 (AP)—Two Maine deer made good in Hollywood.

Rescued in the Maine woods when their mother was killed accidentally, the four-months-old buck and doe were shipped across the continent to appear in Walt Disney's new picture "Bambi," a story pleading for understanding of wild animals by humans.

Nearly every move they made for five years was sketched, the Maine Development Commission reported, and they became probably the most photographed animals in the world.

"Bambi," the buck, was killed just before the picture was finished. The doe has been retired to a zoo.

Candidate Named For Chamber Board

Candidates for election as directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be balloted upon at the annual meeting of the Chamber, May 19, have been nominated as follows:

For the three year term ending in May, 1945: Thomas P. Beal, Second National Bank of Boston; Jay R. Benton, Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Durham Jones, Hallowell, Jones & Donald, wool; Irwin L. Moore, New England Power Association; Henry Penn, Penn the Florist; William M. Rand, Monsanto Chemical Co, Merrimac Division; Charles T. Reardon, Metropolitan Coal Co., and Glenwood J. Sherrard, The Parker House.

For the one year term ending in May, 1943: H. Ainsley Highman, United Air Lines.

Maine Steamboat Hearing April 28

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18 (AP)—The Maine Public Utilities Commission has tentatively set April 28 as the date of a public hearing on the petition of the Vinalhaven & Rockland Steamboat Company asking for authority to discontinue passenger and freight service between Rockland, Vinalhaven, North Haven, Stonington and Swan's Island.

The Commission was advised by President William T. White that under current conditions the firm "no longer is able to maintain and operate its services."

The company a short time ago turned over to the Army one of its boats, the W. S. White. The Navy planned to take the firm's North Haven craft but it withdrew its order later. Residents of the island towns protested then that the steamboat service was the only means of public commerce with the mainland.

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Vast Resources of United Nations Assure Superiority Against Axis Powers

Keystones of supplies of war far exceed those of any other group in world conflict.

Outstanding superiority of the United Nations over the Axis powers in vital raw materials is analyzed in the following article by an expert economist, formerly a Viennese newspaperman, now resident in the United States.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United Nations have access to enough vital raw materials to carry on offensive warfare on all continents for 10 years, if need be.

Supplies of steel, coal and oil—the keystones of military power—are virtually unlimited in the United States, the arsenal of Democracy.

The United Nations can produce sufficient aluminum and magnesium for as many airplanes as their countless factories can turn out.

The copper supply and resources available to the United States alone are 10 times as great as those available to Germany.

Even in the case of an airtight blockade of the Western Hemisphere, the United States can obtain all the chromium and tin the United Nations require.

Enough water power is available in the United States to produce all the light materials needed by the United Nations.

Unequaled Potential Wealth

No nation or possible combination of enemies can equal the potential wealth of the United Nations in the essentials of warmaking.

These are some of the reassuring facts that stand out in any study of the position of the United Nations in relation to raw materials.

Military experts tell us there are 20 essential materials in war production. Apart from steel, coal and oil, which are absolutely indispensable even for the most limited sort of warfare, the five most important might be said to be tin, chromium, copper, aluminum and magnesium. Of these only tin and chromium must be wholly or partially imported by the United States.

The following survey on these five materials, based on authentic information drawn from various governmental, industrial and financial sources, shows the resources of the United States as the chief producer of Allied war goods:

Tin:

In 1937, the United States consumed about 90,000 tons of tin, or about 50 per cent of the world's consumption. Tinplate coatings absorbed 40 per cent and solder 22 per cent of world consumption. The United States has no tin resources within its geographical limits, but prior to the outbreak of war with Japan about 25,000 tons were reclaimed from scrap. Under war pressure this figure may be doubled. In addition considerable reduction in consumer consumption can be brought about through increased use of glass containers, plastic cans, or cans lined with silver.

A new process of electrolytic tin plating requires only 40 per cent of the metal necessary in the usual plating process. This alone, it is estimated, will save 25,000 tons of tin annually.

A new tin smelter in Texas will make use of Bolivian ores, the only ores available in the Western Hemisphere. The smelter, scheduled to start production this April, will have a capacity of 50,000 tons of tin annually instead of 20,000 tons, as originally planned. This production, together with the tin reclaimed from scrap, should be sufficient for our war effort.

Considering that Germany for two years had no other tin sources than 10,000 tons of reclaimed scrap annually, the United States is in a much better position.

Total American tin consumption amounted to 75,000 tons in 1940 and 90,000 in 1941. The supply of Bolivian ore is secured, and a considerable stockpile has been built up in Texas.

There are a few other sources of tin open to the United Nations. In England are the famous mines of Cornwall, which were known to the Phoenicians. A maximum of 3,000 tons can be produced there annually. China produced 10,000 tons of tin in the Province of Yunnan in the top year 1939. Although located in Free China, transportation difficulties are at present an obstacle to full use of this source. Africa is a great producer of tin. Nigeria and the Belgian Congo had a tin export quota of 14 per cent of world production in the International Tin Cartel.

Immediately after Japan's entrance into the war the production quota of the Congo was raised from 15,000 tons to 20,000 tons, and that of Nigeria from 11,000 to 15,000. Bolivian production will continue with 46,000 tons annually.

Even if England requires the full African production for itself—it consumed about 25,000 tons annually against American consumption of 100,000 tons—the United States should be able to secure its needs. But even if no foreign tin at all were available, American stocks and scrap alone should be sufficient for one year of war production at least.

[In a recent dispatch from London the Overseas News Agency quoted the London Financial News as estimating that Allied resources of tin are sufficient for three years at the present rate of consumption if the United States makes its reserves available for current needs.]

Chrominum:

This century has rightly been called the age of alloys, and of all the metals used in steel alloys chromium, or chrome, to use the name of the ore, is among the most important. Ferro-chromium, a crude alloy of iron and chromium, is indispensable in the manufacture of stainless steel, and chrome steel alloys are used for armor plate, projectiles, and high-speed cutting tools.

Chrome makes steel tough and resistant to corrosion from atmosphere and sea water. Chrome armor will resist projectiles to a much greater degree than simple steel, while chrome alloy projectiles will pierce armor made of lower grade chromium steel. In America's attempt to achieve superior quantities it needs production, but the better quality of its fighting machines will greatly depend upon the steel alloys it is able to produce.

Alloy steel is produced in electric furnaces. Stainless steel contains 12 per cent chromium, corrosion and heat-resisting steel needs 26 per cent chromium. While high-grade chrome ores give steel the toughness and hardness which is vital for armor plate, the lower grades can only be used as refractory material for furnaces or as a metal in making stainless steel and high-strength steel alloys.

Although 40 per cent of the American chrome consumption during the last war was produced at home from low-grade Montana ores industries, peacetime consumption of about 550,000 tons chrome ore annually was provided for from foreign sources. The world production of chrome rose rapidly in recent years and reached 1,100,000 tons in 1940.

Future consumption in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000 tons annually, but it will require a great expansion of the home production now under way to reach this total. The main producers of chrome are Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal in South Africa. At Selukwe and in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia whole hills are composed of chromium. Annual exports amount to 300,000 tons, but production could be increased. Main shipment of the ore goes via Beira in Portuguese Mozambique, connected by a good railroad with Southern Rhodesia, a distance of 400 miles.

The Transvaal produced 200,000 tons and New Caledonia 70,000 tons in good years. In addition, the United States can count on two producing countries in the Western Hemisphere: Cuba and Brazil. Cuba could supply more than 100,000 tons annually.

Brazilian ore reserves are estimated at 4,000,000 tons with exposed ores of 400,000 tons. The present annual production of 3,500 tons could be greatly increased up to 50,000 tons.

All other important chrome ore suppliers are already in Axis hands or threatened to be.

Russia is a great producer of chromium, mainly in the Urals, and, although the Germans are not threatening these regions, Russia now needs its chrome output of 200,000 tons annually for itself.

The United States imported 600,000 tons of chrome ore in 1940, of which about 300,000 tons came from African sources. The Philippines supplied 156,000 tons, Turkey 70,000 tons, Cuba 52,000 tons and New Caledonia 42,000 tons. Production of the two latter sources could easily be stepped up to 100,000 each. Thus, the Allies will have a maximum of 500,000 tons annual supply, while the Axis Powers dispose already of a similar amount.

The highest grade ores, valuable in metallurgical uses, come from India, New Caledonia, and Southern Rhodesia. South African and Cuban ore, of a comparatively lower grade, is mainly used for refractory purposes and in the chemical industry.

America's present ore consumption of 800,000 tons annually, of which 50 per cent is used for metallurgical purposes, could be provided through imports and home production. As long as the supply lines to Africa can be kept open, the United States will be able to obtain sufficient chrome. If control of New Caledonia can be maintained, in addition, there will be no need for even the slightest concern. Imports from Cuba and Brazil, however, even if greatly increased, could not meet America's needs.

Fortunately the United States has made every effort to increase domestic production. Extensive new chromite mines already have been developed by the Defense Plant Corporation.

They are located in the Rocky Mountains north of Yellowstone National Park in Montana. Large quantities of chromite of good grade are already mined at a rate of 600 tons daily and it has been estimated that up to 50 per cent of our need can be supplied from this source. There are other chrome deposits in California with the main mine in Pilliken.

Considering the fact that Germany, in spite of its tremendous war production, did not consume more than 100,000 tons of chromium annually in recent years, compared with a peacetime consumption of 50,000 tons in 1929, while the United States already consumed 330,000 tons in 1930, it can be concluded that this country will have a sufficient supply of chromium to meet any war needs.

Copper:

After iron, copper is the most important industrial metal. War production requires an extensive use of copper and the whole electrical and water power generating industry is dependent upon it. Copper is Germany's most serious mineral deficiency. Without copper sufficient machinery cannot be produced to make use of water power. And without sufficient water power the expansion of aluminum and magnesium production must fail.

Total world production of copper amounted to 2,300,000 tons in 1941. Germany controls less than 10 per cent of this production, including the occupied territories of Europe and available Spanish and Russian ores.

Germany itself cannot produce more than 30,000 tons annually from home ores. Yugoslavia, Norway, Finland, Spain and North African pyrite ores count for 150,000 tons. The Russian production of 100,000 tons annually is only partly under German control. Japan needs its production of 120,000 tons for itself. An occupation of Cyprus in the Mediterranean might increase the German supply by 30,000 tons. The name copper, incidentally, is derived from Cyprus. However, no further conquest in Europe could improve the German position. The main producers are North America, Chile, Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia.

America's present consumption runs at a rate of 1,600,000 tons annually, of which 1,100,000 tons are produced at home. As sources of imports, amounting to 500,000 tons or more annually, the United States depends upon Canada with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons, Mexico with 100,000 tons, and Chile with 350,000 tons. In addition, the deposits of Northern Rhodesia can supply over 250,000 tons annually.

The entire German armament production since 1934 had less copper at its disposal than American home consumption in 1941. While America considers a final consumption of 2,000,000 tons of copper annually, the German supply will remain below 200,000 tons. Germany is critically short of copper, and must neglect the construction of new power stations, transportation means, and replacements. It is short of at least 200,000 tons annually, which it cannot get without the conquest of Africa.

Aluminum:

Aluminum is almost as vital to the modern fighting airplane as gasoline or a motor. Sixty per cent of the structural weight of an airplane is made of aluminum or aluminum alloy. Aluminum has only one third the specific weight of copper but already magnesium is partly replacing it. Magnesium's weight is almost one third less than that of aluminum.

The main material in the production of aluminum is bauxite. But a practical process has recently been developed which permits the use of simple aluminum earth. This material is ubiquitous and 8 per cent of the world crust consists of it.

American aluminum production amounted to 280,000 tons in 1941. The production of 125,000 fighting planes for 1943 requires a vast expansion of aluminum production. According to present estimates the United States will produce at a rate of 500,000 tons annually by May, and at a rate of 675,000 tons by December. As a final goal an annual production of 1,000,000 tons is sought. In addition Canadian imports of 110,000 tons in 1942 and 200,000 tons in 1943 are foreseen.

The necessary bauxite comes from Arkansas, where high- and low-grade bauxite is mined. It requires four tons of high-grade bauxite to produce one ton of pure aluminum. Abundant bauxite deposits are in British and Dutch Guiana from which the United States receives imports amounting to 1,300,000 tons annually. Thus 2,000,000 tons of Arkansas bauxite together with 1,300,000 tons of Guiana bauxite will be needed to produce 700,000 tons of aluminum by the end of 1942.

Among other raw materials the use of cryolite is necessary for aluminum production. Greenland is the only country in the world with natural cryolite deposits, but it can be produced synthetically as well.

The enormous expansion in aluminum production requires new plants and much electric power. Seven hundred thousand tons of aluminum require 2,000,000 kilowatts for permanent use or 8 per cent of the total power production generated in the United States in 1940.

The United States is self-sufficient in bauxite. Ore deposits are in Alabama and Georgia besides the main deposits in Arkansas. A potential supplier of bauxite is Brazil, but the deposits in Guiana are nearer.

Germany and Europe had an initial advantage in the production of aluminum. The main bauxite deposits are located in France and in the Balkans. France produced 700,000 tons of bauxite, the Balkans about 1,000,000 tons, Italy 400,000 tons, and Germany 100,000 tons in 1941. This would be sufficient for an annual production of 400,000 tons of aluminum. France, Italy and Norway produced 50,000 tons of aluminum each. A new capacity of 10,000 tons was built in Hungary. Germany proper produced 240,000 tons. Additional supply from scrap also was available.

Russian and Japanese aluminum capacity is below 100,000 tons annually. The United States had already outproduced Germany and Eufope at the beginning of this year if Canadian purchases are included. Germany, in all likelihood, will not be able to increase further its output because it lacks sufficient electric power, the expansion of which is throttled by the lack of copper. On the other hand, the United States will have doubled its aluminum output of January by end of this year.

Magnesium:

This metal is used in airplane production as an alloy with aluminum because of its lighter weight and for the production of incendiary bombs. The metal comes from magnesium chloride which is recovered from brine. As raw material base sea water as well as magnesite and dolomite can be used.

The conversion of magnesium chloride into metallic magnesium requires considerable electricity. There have ben other processes invented, especially the carbo-thermal reduction of calcined magnesium and the fero-silicon process. The two latter use dolomite as raw material, require less electric power and are speedier than the electrolytic one. However, the use of nickel chromium steel retorts and furnaces is indispensable in the ferro-silicon process and not enough chromium steel can be spared for this purpose at the present time.

Great dolomite deposits in Nevada and the cheap Boulder Dam power made this location favorable for the erection of one of the many plants which are being built at the present time. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized $360,000,000 to build plants for an expansion of the magnesium production to 325,000 tons by 1943. Magnesium production amounted to 3,000 tons in 1939, 15,000 tons in 1941, and will amount to 90,000 tons this summer. The supply of raw materials for the production of magnesium is of no concern. Extraction from brine, sea water and dolomite is possible. The full program will require the use of 1,000,000 kilowatts permanently, or about 4 per cent of the total electric supply of the United States in 1940.

When all plants have been built the United States will produce 70 per cent of its magnesium output electrolytically, 20 per cent by the ferro-silicon process, and 7 per cent by the carbo-thermal process.

German production of magnesium is based on magnesite mined in Greece and Austria to the amount of 600,000 tons annually. Another great producer is Russia with 500,000 tons production annually. Although no definite figures of the German output of magnesium are available America's production goal greatly surpasses the present German magnesium production.

Scrap Metal:

In conclusion, no study of America's raw materials resources would be complete without mention of the importance of scrap metal.

The all-important production of steel is dependent upon a sufficient collection of scrap iron by the Government and by private individuals. Tens of thousands of tons of such materials as copper and tin must be collected.

The more scrap that is collected the more shipping space can be allotted to the transportation of men and munitions. Moreover, metal can be reclaimed much more quickly from scrap than it can be produced from raw materials. Raw materials must be processed and often it takes months before the finished product is available.

The United States can never be blockaded if it makes use of all the scrap it has accumulated in its long industrial history.

Wide World

Wide World

Margaret Bourke-White

Sinews of War—United Nations Have Them in Abundance

Supplies From Belgian Congo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo

The Belgian Congo has been urged by its Governor General, Pierre Ryckmans, to redouble its output of vital raw materials to compensate for the losses suffered by the United Nations in the Far East.

"Events in the Far East have deprived the Allies of three fifths of the world's tin production; a good half of the production of the palm groves; nearly all the rubber; all the quinine, without mentioning the other colonial products which the invaded Pacific countries produced in inexhaustible quantities," Mr. Ryckmans said in a radio address. "We can make good many of these losses.

"Measures have been taken for our mining production to be adapted exactly, in kind and in volume, to the needs of war. The latter demand, at present, is a maximum production everywhere, with priority for tin and copper over gold."

Mexico Conducts Drive Against Axis Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Coincident with press statements in Washington by Mexico's Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla that the "fifth column in Mexico is under constant surveillance," Mexican newspapers have disclosed that an intensive drive against Axis subversive activity has been underway, resulting in many arrests for questioning and the detention of the reputed head of the German Gestapo in Mexico, allegedly George Nikolaus.

The Government has issued no official announcement regarding arrests or investigations, in order to protect the operations of Government agents it is understood, but with the result that highly conflicting reports have been appearing in the newspapers.

Newspapers announced that George Nikolaus was arrested only recently, questioned, and sent to Perote, State of Veracruz, to the old fortress where Axis mariners have been interned.

A high official in the Bureau of Political and Social Investigations of the Interior Ministry declared in interview, however, that George Nikolaus was arested during the first days of March and was sent soon after to Islas Marias, Mexico's penal isle.

According to this official, some 200 Axis nationals have been arrested since the beginning of the year, usually not in groups but singly or in twos or threes. These have been mostly Germans, and after having been questioned were in most instances released. About 20 have been sent to Perote, in addition to the 400 or so sailors who are there, this official says.

While Perote is being utilized for propagandists and others who are found guilty of breaking Mexico's penal code, recently revised to include penalties for those engaged in activities threatening the welfare of the country, Islas Marias will be reserved for only the most "dangerous" subversive leaders, according to this official. In addition to Mr. Nikolaus, three Japanese "fifth columnists" are also being held in Islas Marias, he says, but declines to give names at present.

Indicating the advances which have been made by the Mexican Government in locating and identifying Axis nationals, this official states that some 1,500 Japanese are now "under control" of the Bureau of Political and Social Investigations. Many of these are Japanese now being evacuated from the Pacific Coast area, along with a small number of Germans. The evacuees are being concentrated in Mexico City and Guadalajara, but will be allowed to choose their place of residence in any portion of the interior, according to this official. Each must have an official permit from the Bureau which designates his city and home address. He may change this address only with the permission of the Bureau.

Evacuation of Axis nationals from the Pacific zone is expected to be finished by the end of April, according to this source. This will evidently be in spite of a reported opposition of about 500 persons who are objecting on economic bases to being moved. Many are said to be industrialists, merchants and ranchers of influence who have lived in Mexico for many years, and in addition are married to Mexicans.

It is hoped that similar evacuation of Axis nationals from the Gulf Coast area will be started during May, this official states.

George Nikolaus, alleged head of the German Gestapo in Mexico, is said to have entered this country by way of Guatemala in 1940. He is thought to have been before this in Colombia where he represented himself as a salesman of machinery but was in reality employed in propaganda activity.

Also known as 'Campuzino'

In Mexico he has been known also as "George Campuzino," it is reported, and he established here a cable agency known as "Volco" which was officially registered for receiving and transmitting cables from Germany and the United States in code. It is alleged, however, that the agency was not utilized by any newspaper, and that the cable privilege must have been turned to private purposes.

Others the newspapers have listed as arrested include: Hilda Kruger, Elizabeth Ruth Pitz, and Martha Teushel. These arrests were denied by the official source in the Bureau, with the statement that so far no proof of espionage by these girls has been found.

Whatever the status of the three may be, they have given Mexico as good a "Mata Hari" story as any country has probably had since the real "Mata Hari" of the last war.

The girls are familiar figures to many social groups here and are known by many of the American colony.

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Dare Axis Use Spain as Bridge to Africa? Madrid Turns Eyes on Argentine Trade

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the reinstatement of Pierre Laval as Chief of the Government in the Vichy Cabinet, the diplomatic struggle, indispensable preparation to the military offensive, appears to have reached its climax.

That struggle aims not merely at bringing French policy into line with Axis concepts. It aims also to deneutralize those European states that still maintain a quasi-independence. Nine months ago there were nine neutral countries in Europe—Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Eire, Sweden, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Today only six are left and two of them, Switzerland and Sweden, are so completely surrounded by Axis-dominated territory that this fact alone renders them harmless in Hitler's eyes.

The case of three of the others—Portugal, Spain, and Turkey—is different. Their flanking position at the western and eastern end of the Mediterranean gives them vital strategic importance.

Invasion of Spain or Portugal, or perhaps both, is due in the near future. This will mean the number of European neutrals will be reduced to Switzerland, Sweden and Eire and that less than 2 per cent of Europe's population of 542,000,000 will be allowed to stay outside the war.

Spain is the neutral state that confronts the Axis leaders with the most difficult desisions. There are as many reasons in favor of making Spain a combatant as there are in favor of preserving its neutrality.

Spain is strategically important as the best jumping-off place to North Africa. The route from Cadiz, Spain, to Tangier, Morocco, is about 50 miles long and beyond reach of the big guns of Gibraltar. Transports could be shipped to Spanish Morocco in almost complete safety, and from there they could be shifted to Gen. Erwin Rommel in Libya either by sea, along the coast of Algier and Tunis or by land across these two provinces. With M. Laval's comeback and collaboration probably soon to be in full swing, the latter course is the more likely.

Additional Promises

The occupation of Spain and Portugal holds some additional promises. Gibraltar could be attacked from the rear, the Balearic Islands taken over, and by these moves the British Fleet might be forced to abandon the western half of the Mediterranean. That would cut the shortest communication line between Great Britain and the Imperial Army in the Middle East. And even the cumbersome supply route around South Africa might be endangered if Germany established submarine and airplane bases along the Atlantic coast of Portugal.

[Some military experts believe the value of Axis submarine and air bases on the Iberian Peninsula might at least be nullified partially if the United States could move in quickly and occupy the Azores. Naval craft, and long-range airplanes based in the Azores, it is conceded, probably would be able to raise havoc with Nazi undersea raiders operating out of Spanish and Portuguese ports. They might also prove of great aid in preventing the Nazis from closing the Mediterranean at Cadiz and Tangier. The Azores are only about 900 miles from Lisbon, Portugal, and 1,100 miles from Gibraltar.]

It may well be that Hitler is contemplating such a move which, at first sight at least, seems full of possibilities. Yet there are several "buts." The Spanish railway system is in a poor condition. The country suffers tinder an acute food shortage. A large portion of the populace is deeply hostile not only to the Franco Regime but to the Nazis and Fascists. This may make the German General Staff reluctant to use Spain as a basis for major military operations.

Distance Is Factor

Another negative factor is the great distance from Germany to the southern shore of the Iberian Peninsula. An enormous amount of rolling stock would be required to transport sufficient numbers of large troop detachments to guard the almost 2,000 miles of railway lines and roads. The Nezis have neither the material nor the personnel for such an enterprise as long as the Soviet armies are undefeated.

On the other hand, if Spain continues to stay neutral, technically at least—she can be of great help to the Axis in the diplomatic field. Spain is one of the few doors through which propaganda can be spread to the countries outside Europe and through which valuable information pours into Axis headquarters.

After America's entry into the war, the Spanish Government was approached by Germany, Italy, and Japan to watch over the interests of their nationals in the United States and in 13 Latin-American countries. This work proved so big that Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer saw fit to establish an office of its own for the "co-ordination of the work of the Spanish representatives in the Western Hemisphere." In view of Señor Serrano Suñer's and Gen. Francisco Franco's pro-Axis leanings, it seems obvious that the so-called "co-ordination" means among other things the gathering and sifting of vital information and forwarding it to the Axis Powers.

Bomb Tactics Fail

Spain's importance as a center of pro-Axis propaganda was emphasized by the bomb explosion at Tangier on Feb. 7. That was one of the many attempts to arouse anti-British feelings among the African tribes. Perhaps an even higher goal was aimed at. It may or may not have been a mere coincidence that the day before the attempt, General Nogués, Resident-General of French Morocco, and General Orgaz, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, held a lengthy conference. However, the bomb attempt was so clumsily staged that it failed its purpose to serve as a pretext for a joint French-Spanish action. The artificially fanned excitement of the natives died down rather suddenly, and the Nazis and their friends had to r-embark on the course of "peaceful penetration" for the purpose of swaying African sympathies.

The chance that Spain voluntarily might forego its neutrality was hinted at in one of General Franco's recent speeches. He stated that a million Spanish soldiers would hurry to help Hitler if the Russians succeeded in breaking the German lines.

More 'Slave' Labor Reported in Spain

By Overseas News Agency

Mexico, D. F., April 18

Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, it is reported in Spanish Republican circles here, recently rounded up 37,000 new political prisoners to be used as slave labor for contractors working on State construction projects.

Twelve thousand men and women were arrested in Catalonia alone for alleged "political offenses" during the past six months, it was said.

General Franco is expected to have ordered the building of 450 new Roman Catholic churches with public funds in a bid for the continued support of Spain's Roman-Catholic population, among whom his popularity is said to be waning.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Spain sees its greatest hopes of wartime economic salvation in trade with Argentina, according to local representatives of Madrid, who today are engaged in preparations with the Argentine Foreign Ministry for the reception of the Franco Government's trade mission traveling to Buenos Aires aboard the steamship Cabo de Hornos.

Argentina sees interesting possibilities in trade with Spain since it was made clear to the Castillo Government that Argentina and Chile have lower priorities ratings than other South American countries in the supply of North American defense materials. It is anticipated that defense will prove an elastic classification.

So, while Spain made the first overtures for a trade pact—and this was more than a year ago—because of the urgent necessity of wheat and cereals to feed a hungry population, Argentina now is pressing the negotiations with acquisitive eyes on the iron and steel, in raw and finished condition, denied from other sources.

There is no mistaking the considerable volume of trade already developed between the two countries, but so far the freight has been largely one way—wheat for Spain, which supplies all the shipping, and sold largely on credit by Argentina, whose humanitarian motives cannot be doubted. Few days pass without a Spanish merchantman being seen in the Rio de la Plata, either coming or going.

Aunos Has Wide Powers

Negotiations recently transferred to Madrid laid the foundation for a new commercial pact, over a period of eight months, and amounting to 600,000,000 pesetas of barter. The Spanish mission is coming to arrange technical details of this pact, but it is authoritatively admitted that Eduardo Aunos, who heads the delegation, has wide powers. These may extend beyond the commercial sphere.

The British may be expected to keep a sharp eye on Spanish exports to South America, to block smuggling from Germany or Axis-controlled Europe, and to satisfy themselves that no Argentine food is being passed on to the enemy. Naviceris rule for the Spanish-Argentine trade, which is subject to blockade inspection. At the same time, however, the British are anxious to accommodate both countries, Spain for obvious political reasons and Argentina as one of the few remaining important neutral suppliers of essential food for British military and civilian needs.

One of the goals of the Aunos mission is unlimited volume of trading. Señor Aunos, in Madrid, spoke of pacts of far-reaching possibilities. He is a Catalan politician, who in his early days figured among the Cambó regionalists. Then he became associated with the Primo de Rivera regime, acting as Labor Minister. He passed over automatically to co-operation with the Franco Nationalists when these had vanquished the Republicans.

Different Viewpoint

He will arrive in Buenos Aires to find a somewhat different viewpoint about Spanish-Argentine trade than before his mission was appointed. Many Argentines, even in Government quarters, are saying that if General Franco can invoke the urgent necessity for food so President Castillo can urge the shortage of iron and other products which were promised at one time but so far have not arrived in any quantity. Argentina holds that Spain also can supply factory machinery and other industrial equipment required by Argentina as it struggles to develop domestic production to make up for rationed supplies from abroad.

Spain has the whip hand in shipping. It provides all of it. Argentina has no vessels to spare. That country has to stint itself as it is in order that the State merchant fleet can bring essentials like coal from the United States. Nor would Argentina be disposed to risk its ships on trans-Atlantic voyages even if it had the ships to spare. There is a certain advantage in depending on Spanish shipping as this is exempted to a large degree from exposure to Axis torpedoes.

Since promulgation of big Spanish-Argentine trade schemes there have been suggestions that Madrid is working for the Axis to counterbalance enemy losses in those South American countries where the tripartite powers have had diplomatic connections severed. These are vehemently denied, of course, in Nationalist circles, but one point is sufficiently clear—General Franco is sending dozens of unofficial agents, hoping to build up a fund of good will for himself.

In taking over the protection of Axis interests, Madrid is presented with numerous opportunities to proceed beyond the narrow bounds of service usually associated with courtesy acts of this nature among friendly powers, especially on this southern continent where thousands of Germans and Italians claim dual nationality.

Whatever the intentions of Madrid diplomacy, it is handicapped to some extent by the machinations of the Falange with its numerous hybrid creations or affiliations south of Panama. These may yet involve General Franco in incidents detrimental to the prestige he desires.

A serious incident was narrowly averted at Montevideo when, according to the newspaper El Tiempo, the former German Minister, Otto Langmann, was prevented from boarding the Spanish steamship Cabo de Buena Esperanza. It was believed he intended to carry away correspondence for Axis countries. An official of the Spanish Legation, however, got away with a large bag in a taxicab. This was considered a serious occurrence and El Tiempo asked for measures to avoid repetition of the incident.

The whole attitude of Spanish Nationalism in South America may require revision. The Buenos Aires newspaper La Prensa only the other day, referring to the Nationalist inclination toward tutelage, warned Madrid that care was necessary in relationships with "countries which were Spanish but are now American." It said that Madrid's diplomats would be committing an error if they did not report on true conditions in Latin America and that there was no possibility of reconciling Hispanism and Americanism except under a regime of the unlimited rights of man and his elemental rights. It hinted that General Franco would have to drop the manners of the Spanish "Gran Señor" and the disguising of propaganda for colonial systems of vassalage with the charm and courtliness of Old Spain.

Many representatives of Spanish Nationalism have been visiting Argentina lately and Madrid continues efforts to encourage Argentines to greater interest in the new regime. Much, too, was made of the co-operation accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy from the Argentine Academy of Letters.

Spanish military resurgence also has been emphasized among Argentine services. Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi, the Argentine Minister of War, attended a lecture given in the Military Club by Col. Francisco Igelsias, Secretary General of the Spanish Air Ministry.

Lindbergh's Pay Same as Colonel's

DETROIT, April 18 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, recently employed as a technical adviser at the Ford bomber plant, is receiving a salary equivalent to that of an Army Colonel a Ford spokesman said yesterday. The salary amounts to $3,500 a year, plus allowances.

Mr. Lindbergh, who resigned his commission as Colonel in the Air Corps Reserve, could have written his own ticket when he joined the company, the spokesman said, but told Henry Ford that he wanted to work for the same pay he would have received as Colonel in the Army.

U. S. Airmen Rescued In Venezuelan Jungle

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 18 (AP)—One United States airman was killed and another injured when 10 training planes were forced down in the Venezuelan jungles by adverse weather Sunday, the United States Command announced last night.

The announcement said Second Lieut. Louis K. Stitzer had succumbed and that Corp. Isaac Fitzpatrick of Prestonburg, Ky., was injured. Lieutenant Stitzer's address was not given. The other airmen were rescued and brought to Trinidad after spending three days in the jungle.

U. S. Troops View Axis Handiwork

International

Unconvincing Arguments for Hitler's 'New Order'

United States soldiers, part of the contingent that recently arrived in England, obtain a close look at some ruins still remaining in London from the 1940 Nazi blitzkrieg.

Tokyo Charges Schools and Hospitals Bombed

TOKYO, April 18 (AP)—"The enemy planes approached from several directions," said a communiqué of Emperor Hirohito's Imperial Headquarters, describing the raid, stated to be by American planes, on Tokyo and Yokohama.

Greater Tokyo, embracing industrial and transportation areas at the center of the Empire, has a population of more than 7,000,000, about one tenth of the people of the islands. In Yokohama, a major Pacific port 18 miles away, live 865,000.

A Japanese-language announcement alleged the raiders did not attempt to hit military establishments and "inflicted damage on grammar schools, hospitals, and cultural establishments."

The radiocast closed with a statement that "mounting indignation over the indiscriminate bombing is being felt among the people."

The announcement meanwhile that the planes converged from several directions suggested a combination of operations by long-range bombers and carrier-based craft.

That such a feat is entirely possible was shown by the destructive raid by a United States naval-air task force March 4 on Marcus Island, within 1,000 miles of Japan, and the 13-bomber attacks against Philippine bases this week which involved a 4,000-mile round trip from Australian bases.

While Japan never before had felt the jar of aerial bombs, Chinese fliers made pamphlet raids on various populous centers of the islands in 1938. Tons of literature were dropped in an effort to influence the Japanese people against the invasion campaign their military leaders started in 1937.

Meanwhile, in London Britain's jubilation over the first air raids on Japan was splashed across the front pages of early afternoon newspapers.

In Chungking, word of the reported bombing of Japan spread through the Chinese war capital with a profoundly exhilarating effect and was cheered as the "best news of the war."

Burma:

The British have reinforced their troops in Burma with an armored brigade and an Indian infantry bridage since the opening of the campaign there, and "there is no question of the British Army withdrawing and handing the job to the Chinese," a military commentator in London said today.

Some sources said, however, that the Chinese, with greater opportunities for reinforcements than the British, temporarily might relieve portions of the British forces when militarily convenient.

Meanwhile, a squadron of United States heavy bombers raided Japanese-occupied Rangoon in Burma April 16, according to an official announcement in New Delhi, India.

Docks and harbor installations were bombed heavily, a communiqué said. The raid occurred during the night and the raiders returned unscathed.

A Japanese view of the Burma battle was given by Japanese Army Headquarters which claimed that 4,500 British troops had been killed or wounded in Burma between March 10 and April 15 to Japanese losses of 590.

The Japanese also said 150 prisoners had been taken.

Philippines:

Guns of the Manila Bay forts silenced three Japanese artillery batteries in the past 24 hours, the War Department reported Friday.

A late-day communiqué said that on the island of Panay, about 150 miles south of the Philippine forts, fierce fighting was believed to be in progress between defending troops and an enemy invasion force which effected landings at the cities of Iloilo and Capiz.

Corregidor and nearby Caballo Island, site of Fort Hughes, were raided five times by enemy bombers, flying in formations of from two to eight planes each, the Department said.

Tokyo reports of the Philippine fighting said Japanese airmen, co-operating with land troops, dispersed a Philippine defense force of 3,000 men 12 miles north of Cebu City of the island of that name.

The American-Filipino defenders were claimed by Domei to have been routed from their hill positions, leaving 350 killed and many prisoners, including battalion commanders.

Meanwhile, Japanese troops invading Panay Island were said to have occupied Pavia, about 25 miles north of Iloilo, main port on that island. The defenders retired farther inland, Domei said.

Tokyo also claimed that the Japanese Navy's ensign was hoisted for the first time Friday afternoon in the port of Iloilo, Panay Island, in the Philippines, after Japanese warships assisted the Army in landing at three different points on the island.

The agency said the Japanese invasion of Panay was significant because the area had afforded suitable bases for the enemy.

Australia:

Allied airmen have been shooting down six Japanese planes for every one lost in combat over the Northern Australian war theater, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett said yesterday, and now are trying to find ways for bringing the foe over.

He said the possibilities of Japan being unable to invade Australia were "much better than they were two or three weeks ago," adding: "Everything up this way has completely changed since January."

He called Port Moresby, New Guinea, 300 miles above the Australian mainland, "A very important base which we can't afford to let the Japanese have for a flank.

United States pilots were commended, the General saying they were doing exceptionally well "After they got their feet wet the first time."

Woman Who Drove Past Sentries Gets Jail, Fine

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Staley Hunt, pleading guilty yesterday to a charge of driving while under the influence of liquor and was sentenced to 15 days in jail by County Judge Perry L. Persons.

The judge assessed a $100 fine and denied probation to Mrs. Hunt, daughter of the late A. E. Staley, Decatur manufacturer.

Her driver's license was revoked for six months, and she was forbidden to drive for nine months.

The charge was the outgrowth of an incident at Fort Sheridan the night of March 11. When Mrs. Hunt insisted on driving into the military reservation, she was stopped by sentries. A bullet from a sentry's pistol struck Private Armand Marschick, Dearborn, Mich., who has recovered.

Charter for Children Drafted at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—An unique children's charter, setting out the basic and minimum rights of all children, has been drawn up by an interallied conference which has just met in London.

The charter specifies the following six aims:

"1. The personality of the child is sacred; and needs of the child must be the foundation of any good educational system.

"2. The right of every child to proper food, clothing, and shelter shall be accepted as a first charge on the resources of the nation.

"3. For every child there shall always be available free medical attention and treatment.

"4. Every child shall have equal opportunity of access to the nation's stores of knowledge and wisdom.

"5. There shall be full-time schooling for every child.

"6. Religious training should be available for all children."

Class Lines Banned

The preamble sets out these rights as the basic minimum for children "above and beyond all considerations of sex, race, nationality, creed or social position."

The conference was convened by the New Education Fellowship and was attended by educational and social workers from 19 countries, including those overrun by Axis oppressors — Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The New Education Fellowship is a world-wide organization which aims at elaborating and carrying into effect a conception of education which would be worthy of and adequate to the democratic way of life.

Those present at the opening session of the London conference included the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, Dr. E. F. Penrose, special assistant to American Ambassador John G. Winant and Dr. W. C. Chen, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in London.

Presiding at the conference Mr. J. Compton, chairman of the English New Education Fellowship, said that a children's charter was needed now for the encouragement and stimulus of those working for victory who would see in it a glimpse of the social reorganization promised in the Atlantic Charter.

Emphasis on Education

"Moreover," he continued, "we want that charter now for the sake of the youth in occupied countries and oppressed by Hitler. The position of youth in Europe at the present time is terrible and terrifying—terrifying in respect of what new problems it may create for the nations of the world in the future even when victory comes."

The President of the British Board of Education, Mr. Richard Austen Butler said the limits of education were now worldwide. Education, he declared, would be the greatest factor contributing to peace in the future. He stressed Britain's great responsibility in this matter and said a new world order would come through education.

There was unanimous agreement on the first two clauses of this "Children's Charter" that the needs of the child must be the foundation of any good educational system, and that the right of every child to proper food, clothing, and shelter be accepted as the first charge on the resources of the nation.

Differ on Religious Clause

The most controversal clause was the last one setting out that religious training should be available for all children. It was opposed because this clause would make it impossible for such countries as Soviet Russia and China—where religion is tolerated but not encouraged by the Government—to adopt in entirety. The conference however, rejected the suggestion that the word "ethical" be substituted for the word "religious."

Discussing the fifth clause which called for full-time schooling for every child, a section of the conference wished to specify a minimum school-leaving age. It was pointed out however, that this is impracticable in view of differing educational conditions in the various countries.

Shool-Leaving Age

In India, for instance, it was pointed out that the problem was an economic one for the peasants' child must in present circumstances help earn a livelihood for their family. Although a minimum age was deleted from the charter, all agreed on the benefits to be derived from raising the minimum school-leaving age wherever possible.

In summing up the Chairman said that the conference representatives could exercise a large degree of influence on an Important section of public opinion in Great Britain. He urged them to press for adoption of this charter.

"Children are always news," he said, "and I think their cause has been handicapped in the past because we have talked about 'educational programs' instead of about the children themselves."

The conference drafting committee is to meet to work out practical details of the charter and ways of getting it approved and adopted by the Governments of the Allied nations.

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Prices and Your Purse: 'Wait-and-See' Americans

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 18

Despite the Office of Price Administration's warning to oil-burner owners in the East and Pacific Northwest to convert their furnaces back to coal, not much action is expected until next fall.

Reason: The fuel-burning season is about over now. Most householders will "wait and see." Yet there may be trouble getting coal as well as oil by next winter, due to transportation difficulties.

American families spoiled by the ease of a thermostat, can't quite picture themselves going back to shoveling coal and ashes.

Shellac Shortage

Shellac is the bottleneck that necessitated the 70 per cent cut in phonograph records. Because shellac comes from India, that nation's present plight curtails the playing of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms in American homes. Reclaiming old records may be a possibility in time.

Sugar Story

The half a pound a week sugar ration, to start as soon as the May 4-7 registration is completed, is about half the amount the average American usually eats, but only slightly less than he has been consuming recently without rationing.

Price Police

The United States might well follow the example of Canada and call upon its housewives to be price policemen.

Miss Byrne Hope Sanders, of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada, was in Washington this week explaining how 1,500,000 members of Canadian women's organizations complain to storekeepers or to their government about unauthorized price rises.

"It is working out very well," Miss Sanders reported.

20 P. C. Rise

Latest Government price reports show it cost the housewife $1.20 on the average to buy the same food supplies as could be bought for $1.00 a year ago. Principal increases, ranging from 27 to 44 per cent, were reported for fruits and vegetables, beverages, sugar, pork, fish, and fats and oils.

Boys and Cuffs

Mothers of growing boys are complaining to the War Production Board about its no-cuffs ruling.

Cuffs on a teen-age boy's pants means another season's wear, they point out. And what is the saving of a cuff to wool for a whole new suit?

Hoarding Helps Hitler

Civilian Supply officials are worried about civilian hoarding or "over-buying" of canned goods.

"Hoarding," said Leon Henderson, "helps Hitler, regardless of whether it's sugar or shoelaces, canned goods or clothing.

"I'm convinced the American public is going to point the finger of shame in the months ahead toward those unpatriotic and selfish citizens who seek to gain an advantage over their fellows by hoarding."

Grocery Transport

Grocers with delivery service are hoping they will be allowed trucks and tires by the OPA if they agree to limit deliveries after next October to three days a week, and to one delivery a day a family.

For all deliveries within one mile of the store, they propose to employ boys who will use bicycles or shanks' mare.

Collectors' Items

Boys Scouts and other waste paper collectors have been so energetic that in certain areas dealers are having difficulty in moving their material to the mills.

Lessing Rosenwald, WPB Conservation Chief, insists this is a "temporary and localized situation" and suggests that collectors concentrate for the time being on old rubber—old tires, inner tubes, hot water bottles, raincoats, jar rings and similar rubber items found in nearly every home.

Durable Butter

"Carter Spread" is a new kind of slow-melting butter developed for overseas Army use. Hydrogenated cottonseed oil flakes are added to the butter that will maintain its solid form even if placed on radiators or heated over a hot fire.

Wise Driving

If all motorists in the East and Pacific Northwest would follow these driving rules, the 33⅓ per cent cut in gas available will hardly be felt, said Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes:

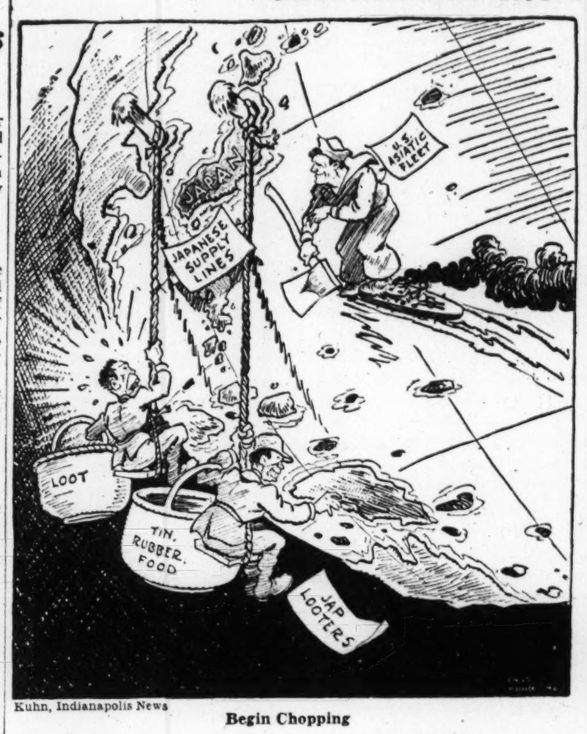
1. Form car-sharing pools with neighbors working in the same general area.
2. Drive under 40 miles an hour.
3. Don't "idle" the motor unnecessarily.
4. Keep your car in good mechanical condition.
5. Align the wheels properly to prevent a "drag."
6. Lubricate your car regularly.
7. Drive at steady speed. Avoid spurting.
8. Start slowly.
9. Keep braking to a safe minimum.
10. Inflate tires properly.
11. Don't drive on curves at speeds that "pull" the car.

'Fast' Runs

The Federal Trade Commission is about to do something about dyes that fade or run and thus waste precious fabrics.

Dye standards and informative labels that tell the consumer just what the manufacturer means when he says "fast color" are now being planned.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Kuhn, Indianapolis News

Begin Chopping

Ray, Kansas City Star

Return of the Gay Nineties

Rube Goldberg, New York Sun

Will the Vessel Respond?

Lopatnikoff's Violin Concerto

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Nikolai Lopatnikoff heard his Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Opus 26, performed for the first time at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky directing and Richard Burgin taking the solo part. He had the satisfaction not only of listening to a careful and interested presentation by conductor and players, but that also of having his work attentively considered and applauded by the discerning Friday matinee audience.

Such an event ought to be plenty for a composer who has resided in America a mere three years and who has completed his work within but a few months. That is the way, however, with Boston Symphony policies. Music that bears marks of authentic craftsmanship is not allowed to lie around neglected but is seized upon and put to public test without delay. The artists of the organization are, on their side, keen to have some fresh reading and interpreting to do, and the subscribers, on theirs, are as cordial toward what speaks for the present moment as they are toward what tells a familiar story.

Given conditions of the sort, a new piece has a fair chance and it goes well at its première. We do not have to look ahead to a second trial to make up our minds. Reasonably, then, we may call the concerto, for the time being at least, a success. Should it stick by us and seem to want another turn, let us, in all convenience, have it over again. If, on the contrary, it should slip out of recollection, sufficient the day and the deed.

Primary query, is the Lopatnikoff work really a concerto?

In the old notion of the term—signifying a florid study for solo instrument with accompaniment scored for orchestra—it is something more than, or at any rate something else than, a concerto. For here the two elements, the violin in the principal role of song and recitation, and the orchestral choirs in the secondary role of support, relief, and contrast, are inseparable. The music is one; nothing double about it.

In fine, the work is a concerto in a very modern definition. Discussion by way of preview took place earlier in the week, and the outcome verifies for the most part what was then noted. As to what passages are the most pleasurable, perhaps most approval belongs to the second movement, the Andante, which is written in a truly lyrical style and is imagined in an unusual mood. The Andante seems truly to possess the charm of novelty and originality, though possibly the charm appears only here and there, and scatteringly rather than pervasively. Next in uncommon effect is the opening of the third movement, which is all wit and snap.

Broadly, sentiment and comedy are the striking traits of the composition, and suffice to remark of Mr. Burgin as soloist that he brought out these qualities most admirably. For program setting, the concerto was preceded by Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major, Opus 21; and was followed by Edward Burlingame Hill's "Lilacs," Poem for Orchestra, Opus 33 (After Amy Lowell), and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" Tone Poem, Opus 24. Both the composer of the concerto and the composer of "Lilacs" were in attendance, and each in his turn was led out on the platform by Dr. Koussevitzky to receive the plaudits of the house.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olson and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert, featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
"Peer Gynt," by Ibsen. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Song recital by Ruth Miriam Miller, Kurt Sober, accompanist. 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Two-Piano recital by Felix Fox and Heinrich Gebhard. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:35, 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—
"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara." Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleepytime Girl." Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—
"Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:25. "Almost Married." Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Suspicion." Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3, 6:30, 10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney, Brenda Marshall, and Dennis Morgan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleepytime Girl." Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 9:56 a. m., 12:25, 2:54, 5:25, 7:52, 10:11. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m.; 1:49, 4:18, 6:47, 9:16.

Scollay—
"The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:58, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please." "Fitzpatrick Travel. Mexico." "Lt. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy." "Leo Reisman and Orchestra." "Ray Whitley," latest newsreels and other sports.

State—
"The Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 11:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Close Call for Ellery Queen." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Shut My Big Mouth." Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Lady Has Plans." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. Continuous 1:30-11.

Allston: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Down San Diego Way," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowell. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane." The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 7, 9:50. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo." Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Central Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

University: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. 2:20, 5:40, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:20, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 2 Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 12:55, 4:44, 8:07. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2:54, 6:43, 10:06.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:10, 5:41, 9:12. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 4:15, 7:46.

Park: "Dumbo." "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Jinx Falkenburg and Joan Davis. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:59, 5:04, 8:09. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 3:33, 6:38, 943.

Hyde Park: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Kid from Kansas," 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:30, 6, 9. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Gang Busters Serial No. 6," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 1:55, 5:05, 8:12. "Mob Town," Dick Foran and Anne Gwynne. 2:15, 5:25, 8:32. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson, Ray Middleton. 3:39, 6:49, 9:46.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea." Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Strand: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:25, 4:48, 7:54. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:01, 6:24, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:26, 8:10. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 6:40, 10:06.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:30. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:30, 8:30.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. "Girl's Town," June Storey and Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "North to the Klondike," E Ankers. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. "Devil Pays Off." Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. "Devil Pays Off." Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Robert Stack. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Mr. Celebrity," Doris Day. 2, 8.

Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

Strand: "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. "Melody Lane," Merry Macs and Baby Sandy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Secrets of the Wasteland," Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. 2:09, 7:54. "Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "New York Town," Mary Martin and Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time," 3:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:54, 8:15. "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:30, 9:53.

Planes Far Ahead of Schedule

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST, April 17 (AP)—From a huge new plant somewhere in the southwest, Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Consolidated Aircraft Corp., announced today that the first of a new series of four-motored B-24 land bombers had rolled from the assembly line 110 days ahead of the Company's schedule.

The big plant was transferred formally at a brief ceremony from the Austin Company, builders, to the Army Corps of Engineers and then to the Army air forces. Mr. Girdler accepted the plant for Consolidated.

"In order to help win this war we must make bombers that are effective and make them fast," Mr. Girdler said. "Our aim is to deliver as many as possible of next year's planes this year."

Mr. Girdler congratulated workmen and women, as well as the contracting firms which helped build the bomber plant. Of Consolidated, he said ". . . It is an organization dedicated to just one purpose, the winning of the war.

"That objective takes precedence over every othr consideration, including the making of profits."

The first of the ships, capable of more than 300 miles per hour, a range of better than 3,000 miles and a bomb load of more than four tons, was given its initial test flight with George Newman, youthful Consolidated Vice-President, at the controls.

The transfer of the plant to Consolidated and the annoucement that B-24 bombers already were rolling along the assembly line came just one year from the day that ground was broken for the construction of factory buildings.

Russia Starts Food Mobilization

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 18 (AP)—Russia has mobilized 150,000,000 men, women and children to fight the summer's battle for food.

Attacking the food supply lines as realistically as they treated the factories, calling upon workers to remain at their jobs in time of war, the Peoples' Commissars decreed:

Collective farmers must work a minimum of 102 to 150 working days this season.

Children from 14 to 16 must work in the fields 50 days a year.

City high schools must be suspended so students can lend a hand.

The sweeping decree affects all males from 14 to 55 and all women from 14 to 50 not already engaged in war work.

Exceptions are such women and young girls deemed unfit for work.

Persons mobilized from the cities will be fed, sheltered, and paid at prevailing collective farm rates.

The decree supersedes one which required a minimum of 50 farm working days a year.

Children will have a limted work day, from six to eight hours. But there is no limit on the number of days an adult may work.

During the last harvest, with the Germans advancing, the Russian farmers worked day and night. It is to be assumed that if necessary, the same will be true this year.

Violation of the decree is punishable by six months of forced farm labor and fines of 25 per cent of earnings. Penalties also will include loss of collective farm advantages, which include an individual strip of land.

Women Will Play Decisive Role During and Following the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—American women will play a decisive role in bringing victory to the United Nations and in exerting their efforts to help share and mold sound national economic policies during and following the war, according to speakers at the New York State Conference of Women and Industry at the Pierre Hotel here late yesterday.

The one-day working conference between heads of women's organizations and industrial leaders was sponsored by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Associated Industries of New York State, and the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Home and Industry.

Mrs. Guy W. Cheney, Republican Assemblywoman from Corning, and President of the Federation, declared that the Nineteenth (woman's suffrage) Amendment passed during World War I would "assume its true meaning in this war.

Will Want Facts

"To play this part effectively, women will need and want facts, the tools of public opinion," she declared. "We know that victory can be speeded if patriotic sacrifice and work is stimulated by public information, and the peace can be made secure and lasting if fully informed women bring their influence to bear on our lawmakers.

"The major question in the minds of women today is whether Government, industry and labor are exerting their full efforts to win the war. Today every group, every individual must place that objective above everything else, above private and selfish ends, above politics, above the bid or desire for power."

In approaching the problem of mass employment of women in war industries, the first question that must be determined is whether voluntary enlistment of women is effective enough or whether woman power must be registered and directed on a national scale, Mrs. Cheney said.

Will Have to Employ Women

"The need of women for war jobs is gradually being brought home to us," she continued, "but I feel there should be a great deal more information and clarification as to what jobs women are fitted for, what jobs they can take over from men that will make them more useful to the country and finally where and how they can get training in their own communities to prepare themselves for war work."

Theodore C. Montague, Chairman of the Home and Industry Committee of the N. A. M., another speaker, declared that in order to turn out the great quantity of arms necessary to defeat the Axis, American industry will have to draw more and more on women. He characterized the conference as a departure from Axis practice "which meticulously avoids recognition of women as intellectual equals and relegates them to a position little better than slavery, whether it be in homes or as, virtually, captive labor in war industries.

"Our American way of tackling such a problem is different and we know the solution will be the wiser one through the pooling of our ideas," he added.

Mr. Montague, President of the Borden Company, also saw the conference as an example of the way women leaders and management representatives can work together toward a common goal.

"Industry is not a mysterious, vague force outside the orbit of our everyday lives," he continued. "Industry exists because people have needs and wants that industry satisfies. Through the years, it has been the process by which men, money, materials and machinery have been organized to make better products, to meet both the necessities and add to the comforts and conveniences of American people."

Work Before September

Other speakers were Dr. Meredith Givens, Director of Research and Statistics of the United States Employment Service for New York, and Dr. Lewis Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Education for New York State.

Dr. Givens declared that American industry would find it necessary to place increasing reliance on women in the war effort, citing employer reports to his office that indicated 30,000 additional women workers would be put to work on war production in this State before September.

"Employer demand for women in war industries has lagged generally up to the present time," he continued, "but simple statistics demonstrate that the necessary personnel cannot be made available without large-scale addition of woman power in production. This will include thousands of women who have not formerly worked in factories.

"In New York State a reservoir probably comprising 400,000 new potential women workers can be drawn upon. Tapping this labor reserve is not a quick and simple matter. It requires both technical and psychological preparation on the part of both employers and employees."

Prison and Fines For Selling Tires

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18 (AP)—Prison terms and fines were imposed yesterday on two officials of a Boonville, Ind., automobile sales firm in the Government's first prosecution under Federal tire-rationing regulations, but one sentence later was suspended.

Judge Robert C. Baltzell sentenced Charles L. Hart, President of the Lasalle Motor Sales Corporation, to 18 months in the Terre Haute Federal Prison and fined him $500. Russell W. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer of the firm, was fined $250 and sentenced to a year and a day, but the prison sentence was suspended for three years. The corporation itself was fined $1,000.

"When our boys are going away and some may not come back, it isn't very encouraging to see this kind of thing," Judge Baltzell said before pronouncing the sentences. "If we permit these things to go on, we might as well fold up. We must notify others through these sentences that they can't violate the law."

The Judge suspended Mr. Baker's prison sentence because, he said, "I don't believe Baker was as much to blame as Hart."

Florida Developer's Estate Totals $300

MIAMI, Fla., April 18 (AP)—George E. Merrick, who was reported once to have refused $80,000,000 for his real estate holdings in Coral Gables, left an estate of only $300, it was disclosed in his will filed for probate April 16.

His widow was named executrix of the estate, consisting of equity in an automobile and a salary remainder due from his job as Miami's Postmaster.

Friends said Mr. Merrick used most of his income in payment of claims growing out of the crash of the Florida real estate boom. He developed Coral Gables.

Plant Din or Bomb: Which? Judge Asks

DETROIT, April 18 (AP)—If you'he bothered by a noisy war plant near your home, don't tell Traffic Judge George T. Murphy about it.

Residents around a tool and die company complained that the plant, going day and night, had a noisy blower on the roof.

"I'll not waste much time on complaints like these," said Judge Murphy as he dismissed the charges, then asked the complainants: "Would you rather hear falling bombs or the noisy blower on a war plant?"

Minister Quits Pulpit To 'Keep 'Em Flying'

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—A minister told his congregation yesterday that he had decided to leave his pulpit for a plane production job because he wants to "help shorten the war."

He is the Rev. Walter Crook, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Jamesport, Long Island. On Monday, he will enter the drafting department of the wing assembly division of the Republic Aviation Plant in Farmingdale to do his bit to "keep 'em flying."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Pictorial Canadiana

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Arranged for United Nations war relief by the Maple Leaf Fund of the United States and Canada, an exhibition of pictorial Canadiana has been hung at the Grand Central Galleries. Some 250 items are involved, including engravings, water colors, oil paintings, and maps from the William H. Coverdale Collection of Murray Bay, Quebec.

This constitutes a representative selection from the extensive group, regularly housed at the Manoir Richelieu there. Mr. Coverdale, president of the Maple Leaf Fund, has devoted years to collecting Canadiana, with the accent on historic and pictorial items, with the result that his showing of these objects is now known as the most comprehensive of its kind, in Canada or elsewhere. In the display here the accent is on early engravings.

With regard to Canada the collection forms a comparable counterpart of the material we, in this country, know as pictorial Americana. It covers not only the engravings of "views" of cities, harbors, and rivers, but documentary paintings in which artists have left piquant and homely reminders of the daily life of a hundred and more years ago. The Coverdale collection embraces the work of at least 200 years, recalling in many instances the events of the period of early conquest and colonization. In its scope and character it dovetails with our own pictorial history as a nation.

* * *

Carefully documented in a catalogue, the collection is combined and segregated under these headings: The Maritimes, Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec and Environs, Views of Niagara Falls and Rivers, the Far West and Pacific Coast. Maps and plans, portraits and historical events all have their place in the record. To scan the pictures under these heads is to obtain a broad view of Canada.

While the fabric of the collection is necessarily complex, it may be seen to include items which appear especially pertinent. Pioneering in religion, a strong factor in the historical setting, is recalled by an early wood engraving, a "Martyrdom of Jesuit Missionaries," dated 1664. This composite design depicts Father Jogues and his followers, who received canonization in Rome in 1930. Pioneering in trade is illustrated by a water color of York, capital of upper Canada, as depicted in 1804. These and other topics are elaborated with much completeness, including the natural beauties of the country, as exemplified by water colors and drawings of Niagara Falls, and drawings and engravings of the rivers.

* * *

Interesting among the former is a water color of 1816, showing the painstaking portrayal of the great falls by an early realist. Another of the same subject, of about 1840, is notable as being one of the studies made by William Friend for a gigantic cyclorama which he provided for London in the fifties. Some of the sets of scenic engravings are very fine. They include Short's Quebec set and Smyth's of the St. Lawrence River, both engraved about 1760 from the original drawings made by officers in the British service at the Siege of Quebec in 1759.

The historical events series is one of the most popularly appealing in the exhibition, calling attention to military achievements long familiar to students of North America. Under this head are such engravings as "The Death of General Wolfe" by Houston, after the painting by Edward Penny, and "The Death of Gen. Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec," after Trumbull. The former event is commemorated not only in this form, but by one of the several versions of Benjamin West's famous painting of the dramatic scene. The painting, which is in attractive condition and freshly colored, came from a collection in Dublin through the late Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan in New York.

The founders of the Coverdale collection have taken evident pride in assembling 13 oils and prints by Cornelius Krieghoff, a German immigrant now considered Canada's most distinguished painter of the mid-nineteenth century. His subjects are of Canadian life, which they mirror with pleasant vivacity and humor. Among the paintings by this artist are a rollicking account of a New Year Day parade in Quebec, scenes of hunting and sleighing and of Indian life.

To give greater magnitude to the illustration of Canadian art, a group of contemporary paintings by Academicians and others has been assembled by the sponsors for showing with the Coverdale collection. The latter fills two large galleries at the Grand Central's showrooms; the recent paintings, including landscapes, scenes of ice harvest, lumbering and snowshoe transportation, are shown in an adjoining room. Among the artists are Arthur Lismer, Edwin H. Holgate, Arthur H. Heming, and Maurice G. Cullen. The artists, the Art Association of Montreal, and other owners co-operated in making the loans for the war relief benefit.

The Guadalajara Orchestra

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The Guadalajara Symphony Orchestra, more correctly the Symphony Orchestra of the University of Guadalajara, so called because the University has underwritten the concerts for the first season of six months, seems likely to become a permanent institution, destined to play its important part in the revival of culture in that ancient and famous city. For hardly is the first season well under way when a second season is already being underwritten by a committee of business men, to insure symphony concerts during the summer months.

Two factors contributed to the revival of this orchestra, so long dormant—the rebuilding of the old Degollado Theater, which is now one of the most beautiful in the Republic; and the unexpected arrival on the scene of the dynamic young conductor, Leslie Hodge.

There was really a third element—the need for music which should enhance the festivities arranged for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, which fell this year.

Coming down as a tourist, for a brief sojourn, Hodge found himself filling an important place in the city's cultural life. He undertook direction of the orchestra, and he especially delighted the townsfolk by leading five productions of the Ballet Russe during their Guadalajara engagement.

* * *

He has already extended the orchestra's influence beyond the confines of the State of Jalisco, of which Guadalajara is the capital city, by inviting the Morelia musician and composer, Miguel Bernal J., to direct the orchestra in his "Filctea," for chorus and orchestra. This is the Bernal who wrote the much-discussed music-drama, "Tata Vasco," which had its premiere performance in Patzcuaro a year ago. Also he is presenting for the first time in Guadalajara Ayala's "Creation of Man," a ballet based on an ancient Mayan legend.

In addition to the concerts of the regular series there have been an equal number of concerts to which admission was free. Among these extra concerts were four given in honor of the visiting delegates to the historical conference conducted by the University, and a concert celebrating the anniversary.

The program for the anniversary concert included the "Meistersinger" Overture, excerpts from "Tristan and Isolde," and the Concertante of Mozart in E-flat major, for violin and viola, the violin part played by Tula Meyer.

* * *

Mrs. Meyer is a native of Mexico, born in Tepic, Nyarit. At the age of 7 she became a student in the Hochschule in Berlin, where she studied with a former member of the Joachim Quartet, later with Henri Marteau. Her studies finished she returned to Mexico. Not long ago she assisted the composer Miguel Bernal in presenting in concert some recently discovered music scores, of which there are evidently many hidden in the archives.

Erich Kleiber, who is presenting a cycle of the nine Beethoven symphonies in Mexico City, proved by the end of his third concert in Bellas Artes that it is possible to transform an orchestra even in the short space of a month. Now the violins begin to sound as one instrument; and also they are developing a feeling for different timbres that changes the whole aspect of a musical work.

The program for the third concert comprised the Fourth and the Fifth Symphonies, in the latter of which Kleiber succeeded in showing the mature Beethoven. Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of Kleiber's conducting of Beethoven is his serenity and poise, eschewing dramatic effects when none are called for; but developing into great dramatic climaxes that achieve real contrasts. He has taught his men also the value of clear, incisive entrances. The audience, filling the house even to "no standing room," gave him an ovation.

The performance of the Ninth Symphony was memorable. The total impression was one of virtuosity—not personal, for Kleiber always avoids any display of showmanship on the ground that the composer's intent is the important thing. But he has taught his men a virtuoso style of playing which even they themselves would have thought impossible a few weeks ago. The flute and horn, especially, played with an unaccustomed finish; while the entrances of the contrabasses gave an appropriate effect of otherworldliness.

The singing of the chorus was remarkably good when we consider that it was largely made up of Mexicans singing in a strange tongue. The staccato which characterized the chorus singing brightened up the work.

The soloists — all Mexicans — were Enriqueta Legorreta, soprano; Conchita de los Santos, alto; José Sanchez, tenor, and Roberto Silva, bass. Of these, Señorita Legorreta had already distinguished herself in a Wagnerian role in the local opera season.

At the close of the concert the audience, which filled every available seat, including every box except the Presidential, again gave Kleiber an ovation which he modestly refrained from prolonging.

Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Spring has come to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in the form of the exhibition of oils and sculpture, yearly offering of the Fellowship.

Following the general tone of the show, with its accent on spring landscapes, the honors in the painting section go to works with a seasonal flavor.

Claiming her second award within a few months, Faye Swengel, of New Hope, Pa., adds the $50 May Audubon Post prize for "New Hope, Pa." to her previous capture of the Mary Smith prize in the Academy's own recent annual exhibition.

"New Hope, Pa.," panoramic in vista, embraces both sides of the Delaware River in earth-toned greens, with touches of yellow hinting at spring.

* * *

Honorable mentions for painting went to Cora Purviance for "Picnic," many little figures and groups under shady trees by a creek, and to Doris Kunzie for "The Porch," another sensitively handled shadow-and-light conception of two levels, the higher, in the foreground on the back porch, the lower, looking down on another house and garden sloping downhill.

Two prizes are given in a Fellowship annual—the Post prize and the Fellowship ($50) gold medal. Neither is earmarked for painting or sculpture, and this year each medium claimed a winner.

Award for sculpture goes to Harry Rosin, also of New Hope, for his small "Reclining Nude"; while honorable mentions single out the work of Elizabeth Pollock, "Giraffes," and Bertha Kling, "The Innocent," a compact composition for stone suggesting a return of the prodigal.

Ever since the Fellowship annual moved into the galleries of the parent Academy its sculpture section has been growing in importance, and now it occupies an impressive gallery of its own.

As in the painting section, smaller rather than larger compositions stand out: Rosin's nude, for instance, Miss Pollock's "Giraffes," Gladys Tuke's appealing little bronze of a mother horse and two colts, "Two Is Company," and a glazed polychrome pottery pig by T. K. Fischer.

* * *

In the spirit of spring is a figure composition of playing babies, "Garden Sculpture," by Clara Bratt, and H. Richard Duhme's decoratively handled "Faun" with goose, also of the garden variety.

Summing up, the spring color statement for the painters is Abraham Hankin's "Springtime," a semi-abstract of city themes created in tones of early spring sunshine from yellow to yellow-green and on to touches of red.

Spring is uppermost again in Henry McCarter's opalescent conception of a Pennsylvania farmyard; in Florence S. Whiting's "House on the Creek"; in Katherine Grant's "March Fire," little licking orange flames near a group of white barns, and in Katharine H. McCormick's "Lowly Skunk Cabbage."

Yet the exhibition carries time around the seasons, Walter E. Baum and Thomas Flavell featuring winter, Arthur Meltzer, early fall, Roswell Weidner and Francis Speight, summer.

In the field of the still-life the range is similar, from Mary Townsend Mason's "Kitchen Bouquet" to Mindel C. Kleinbard's "Autumn."

But outstanding canvases may be found in smaller entries, notably Sara Langley Mendenhall's "Atlantic City Boardwalk" and Ivan Le Lorraine Albright's typically weird "This Ichnolite of Mine" with its collection of strangely assorted still-life objects.

Sports, also, have their champions—polo in a painting by Dorothy Van Loan, and the dog show in "Prize Poodle," by Elizabeth Coyne.

Tales, Ballets, and Bells

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" may be called "gaslight" opera. Even its libretto has the murky shadows that accompanied the old gas stage lighting—to say nothing of the calorific sultriness. To be complete, the work needs those crinolines, accompanied by gentlemen wearing stove-pipe hats, which once thronged to the Opéra-Comique in Paris. Today these audiences would be more interesting to many of us than the opera itself. Their taste in romance was an odd mixture of childishness, the mysterious and the sinister—set to tuneful music with lively rhythms.

The tales of the German author, Hoffmann, translated into French, were immensely popular. Heine described them as "naught else than a horrible shriek of terror in 20 volumes." Hoffmann, he complained, "saw specters in everything; they nodded to him from every Chinese teapot, and from under each Berlin periwig. He was a sorcerer who transformed human beings into beasts, and beasts into human beings, even into royal Prussian court-counsellors."

Heine does not seem to have liked Hoffmann—or the Prussians—very much. But this did not deter another German sorcerer, equipped with side-whiskers and pince-nez, from transforming Hoffmann himself, together with his tales, into an opera rightly termed Fantastic. The terrors became cheerful tunes and the shrieks resolved into soprano solos; only bad singers could transform them back again. Thus Jacques Offenbach, originally Jakos Levy, metamorphosed Hoffmann's characters and deprived them of their tails. They are now old and respected citizens of the operatic world.

* * *

George Kirsta has gone one, or rather three better than Jules Barbier, Offenbach's librettist, by introducting into the cast no less a person than the composer himself, by interpolating an excerpt from "La Belle Hélène," and turning a "Fantastic Opera" into "A Fantastical Opera-Ballet." The idea offers possibilities. We read in the Argument that Hoffmann's "ill-feeling against Offenbach is undisguised. . . ." Zola seems to have shared this dislike of operetta, by the way; he called it "a noxious creature that should be strangled like a dangerous animal behind the prompter's box." Like Heine and the period he did not mince words!

But to return to Mr. Kirsta's innovations. Serious composers and their librettists might add considerably to our entertainment if they gave themselves parts in their own casts; but perhaps their disagreements are obvious enough without their personal appearance. Certainly for many the longueurs of the "Ring" would be lightened by ballet—strictly excluding the Central-European school, of course—and an excerpt or two from "Carmen" or "La Bohème." Perhaps future experimenters might extend their range beyond composers and authors and give, say, the Chancellor of the Exchequer a suitably exacting part in "Rhinegold." But opera-goers may be left to beguile their tedium by indulging their own predilections.

* * *

Mr. Kirsta had the best authority for his lavish use of the ballet. Of another Offenbach work it was said that innumerable ballets, introduced at every point on the slightest pretext, buried the plot and stifled the satire and the wit. Jacques, however, had his own ideas and, as someone remarked, was always very pleased with Jacques. At the Strand Theater one rather had the feeling that, somehow or other, a performance of ballet had got itself inextricably entangled with a performance of opera and that neither company would give up the stage to the other.

Although Walter Susskind conducted with a verve that would have delighted the composer, the singers did not appeal to the ear nearly so much as the dancers did to the eye—their language is more eloquent and easier to understand than singers' English. And why was the "line" of the famous barcarolle marred by shortened third and sixth beats? The cynical instrumentalist's reply, no doubt, would be "singer's rhythm."

As there is a double cast, to mention names would be unfair. George Kirsta's décor and costumes are a brave attempt to get away from the usual but fall short of aesthetic distinction. The chief weakness of an interesting experiment in production is the lack of really first-rate voices and singing. And if liberties with the text of the "Tales" are permissible, why not get someone—Poulenc would have been ideal—to remodel the whole score and rescue it from the crinoline and stove-pipe hat age? After all, Offenbach left only a piano arrangement and the original orchestration was the work of Ernest Guiraud.

* * *

Another experimental show including opera and ballet must be given a few words of comment. "Moscow Bells" are to be heard ringing in the Charing Cross Road at the Coliseum. But they do not "ring in" anything particularly new. A more opposite title would have been "Russian Salad." Here again was Fantastic Opera—are not all operas fantastic?—in the form of scenes from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko." And here again the singing, generally, left much to be desired and once more, in performance, ballet was on its toes and opera on its heels, and flat heels at that. Perhaps if the average singer's training were as thorough as that of the average dancer—it once was—there would be more parity of technique between the two groups of interpreters.

The best number of a queerly mixed program—including vaudeville turns and a musical comedy, "Don Cossacks"—was "Building Russia," a Symbolic Ballet with music by Prokofieff (his "Classical" Symphony) choregraphy and libretto by Nadejda Nikolaeva-Legat, and scenery and costumes by Benois. One would like to see, and hear, this ballet in a less sprawling frame. Pro-Marxian critics will search in vain for surrealist effects either on the stage or in the orchestra below and not a single political theme is to be detected in Prokofieff's score. The ideology of Benois is that of the artist who imprisoned beauty on the stage of "Les Sylphides," "Pétrouchka," and "Le Rossignol." The new ballet would be worth a visit if only for its lovely setting and Prokofieff's music.

Mahler's Eighth Symphony

By Oscar Thompson

New York

To the double handful of performances that make up the entire history of Mahler's colossal Eighth Symphony in this country there now has been added another, presented in that most unlikely of places, the Center Theater in Radio City, which for months past has been given over to afternoon and evening performances of "It Happens On Ice." To accommodate the huge apparatus required, a special platform was built over the ice of the stage show. The moment the performance of the symphony was concluded, carpenters went to work removing the covering. Whether this can be construed to mean the so-called "Symphony of a Thousand," which had not been heard in New York for 26 years, has now been put back on ice is something for conductors and other program makers to determine.

* * *

The Center Theater performance was given before a large audience that apparently was profoundly impressed by the magnitude of the work and its performance. Though "The Symphony of a Thousand" in this instance was a symphony of about 400, all of its grandiose specifications were met by the choral-orchestral ensemble conducted by Erno Rapee. Included among the participants were the Radio City Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, supplemented by players from the New York Philharmonic-Symphony; the Schola Cantorum and several other choruses; and, as soloists, Selma Kaye and Thelma Jerguson, sopranos; Edwina Eustis and Dorothy Shawn, contraltos; Mario Berini, tenor; John Herrick, baritone, and Lawrence Whisonant, bass-baritone.

* * *

Mr. Rapee had these forces well in hand. The soloists were adequate, the orchestra did its full duty and the chorus of about 300 sang dependably, if with no surprising volume. Sonorities were clear, well ordered and well balanced throughout, if not of the most stirring emotional communication. Of more consequence than such minor blemishes as were to be noted was the shearing away of the important orchestral introduction to the second of the symphony's two parts. Presumably this section—a landscape in tone that contains the germinal idea for the choral-orchestral developments that follow—was eliminated because of the necessity of completing the performance within a specified time, though it would have added only about 10 minutes to the 70 consumed by the symphony as abridged. At the conclusion, the Bruckner Society's Mahler medal was bestowed on Mr. Rapee. The event had a celebrational character as the five hundredth program of "Radio City Music Hall on the Air."

* * *

The Eighth remains typical of Mahler in the brilliance and often distinctive sound of its orchestration; and typical also in the variable worth of its musical ideas. Mahler was often at his most eloquent when he called in the human voice, and there is much that is Mahler at its best in the choral and vocal solo writing of the Eighth. But, tremendous as are some of the upbuildings, particularly when an additional brass choir is called into play at the conclusion of each of the two parts, this gigantic work has many lapses into the commonplace, so far as its basic inspiration is concerned; and it can scarcely be considered one of the great masterpieces of music—if, indeed, it can be looked upon as Mahler's own masterpiece. Many of us will continue to regard "Das Lied von der Erde" as more nearly achieving what the composer set out to do.

The Oratorio Society of New York has placed to its credit its sixteenth unabridged performance of one of the undisputed masterpieces of choral music, the Bach B minor Mass. Albert Stoessel conducted with his customary thoroughness and enthusiasm. Soloists were Harriet Henders, soprano; Jean Watson, contralto; Hardesty Johnson, tenor; Hugh Thompson, baritone, and Wellington Ezekiel, bass. Mr. Stoessel's practice of dividing the solos of the low male voice between two singers, giving the higher one to a baritone, the lower to a bass, again justified itself in the quality of the results achieved. The choral singing was of the substantial merit expected of this long-established ensemble.

A masterpiece of quite another kind, Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus," has been brought back to currency by the Committee for the Preservation of Austrian Art and Culture in the U. S. A. Sung in German by Austrian and German artists, and conducted by Robert Stolz, who for many years presided over similar performances in Vienna (in America he is best known as the composer of the waltz "Zwie Herzen in Drei-Viertel Takt"), the presentation had the ring of authenticity so seldom found in Broadway revivals of old-school operettas of the kind. Heading the cast was pretty Margit Bokor, a delightful Rosalinde. As in the celebrated Reinhardt performances in Berlin a decade or so ago, the part of Prince Orlofsky, written for a contralto, was taken by a man—and the same man, Oscar Karlweiz. Though the mountings were unpretentious and the stage too small for other than the most convenient routine (Leopold Sachse was in charge behind the scenes), the performance attained the very agreeable level of a repertory performance of "Fledermaus" in some moderate-sized Austrian or German city of the pre-Hitler years of Mitteleuropa.

The North Comes South

By Harold Hobson

London

"Happidrome" at the Prince of Wales's Theater, London's newest George Black show, reminds me of what Winston Churchill says about Harrow. He is all for the Public Schools, he declares, provided he never has to go back there. I feel pretty much the same way about the north country. I have no objection, however, to the north country coming to me. That is what it does in "Happidrome." Its principals all speak with a Lancashire accent, which warms my heart. It does not, unfortunately, always tickle my ribs. And this is a pity, because Harry Korris, Cecil Frederick, and Robby Vincent are presented rather as comedians than as ambassadors to the barbarous south of northern culture.

* * *

For a whole year the "Happidrome" hour every Sunday evening on the B. B. C. has been a highly popular entertainment It has blown through the microphone the breezes of the seaside pierrot show, and its company might have been well advised to appear in the traditional beach-wear of pompons and peaked hats, for it is as spearheads of the pierheads that they come to London. As it is, the engaging simplicity of their humor contrasts oddly with the sophistication of their garments. Somehow the definition of Farewell Pudding as Sago is not quite the sort of joke one expects to issue from tailed coat and boiled shirt.

Nevertheless, as I have said the northern accent falls pleasantly upon the ear, and I am glad that tastes have changed sufficiently to allow an entire show to be given in it. Hitherto, isolated northern comedians have proved themselves acceptable in London. Gracie Fields used to pack the Palladium to the doors whenever she appeared in the West End, though her popularity was by no means confined to this capital city. Sidney Howard, heavy, ponderous in thought, and seal-like in action, is still one of the most potent attractions of the very successful revue, "Fun and Games."

* * *

To offset these, there have been various failures. Eight or nine years ago Charles B. Cochran introduced in a leading role in "Evergreen," which he himself thinks was his best show, a young Durham comedian called Albert Burdon, who, in spite of admirable qualifications, did not succeed in entrenching himself in London's favor.

These, however, have been individual experiences. "Happidrome," so far as I know, is the first West End show whose entire speaking cast indulges in a provincial and northern accent. I am glad to report that the Prince of Wales's audience greeted it without any sign of hostility or superiority. May the comedians of "Happidrome" be the advance guard of a northern invasion of this city. But let the main army bring brighter jokes and more colorful personalities.

From the spectacular point of view, "Happidrome" is as elaborate and striking as any other of Mr. Black's shows. It has many individual turns of more than ordinary talent, being especially rich in acrobatic dancers who rejoice in bodies of the most astounding resiliency. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of all is Leslie Hutchinson's sentimental songs at the piano.

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Distance Runners Ready for Lengthy Road Test—Giants Have Many New Players

Annual B. A. A. Marathon Starts at Noon Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At exactly noon tomorrow, come snow, rain, sleet, or blizzard, a band of some 144 hardy athletes will start the long jog from Hopkinton to Boston as the 46th Boston Athletic Association Marathon is written into the record books.

The entry list is one of the smallest in recent years, but that will not detract from the glory that will descend upon the head of the first runner to swing his way down Commonwealth Avenue, up Exeter Street, and into the former B. A. A. clubhouse shortly after 2:30 p. m.

The race will get under way when Starter Walter Brown herds the runners to the starting line, checks them off, and then fires the shot which puts Hopkinton into the headlines for one day a year. The runners pound down the road from Lucky Rock Manor heading for Ashland, South Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Auburndale, the Newton Hills, Brookline, and finally Boston.

College Girls Out

All along the road tradition will rear its familiar head. At Wellesley the college girls will be out en masse to cheer the runners on. And at other points certain spectators will again be out with water and fruit for their particular favorites.

Favorite of all, of course, is shufflin' Clarence De Mar, whose feat of winning seven of these races grows in stature with the passing of years. But De Mar's favoritism is pure sentiment, and the mantle of being a possible winner descends to newcomers who probably had not even heard of the Marathon when Clarence was in his heyday.

Former Winners

Two of these favorites will be two former winners, Arlington's pride and joy, Johnny Kelley, and Canada's world record setter of two years ago, Gerard Cote. Kelley has been trying to repeat ever since his victory in 1935 and although he has come close—second in 1941, '40, and '37, and third in '38—he has yet to win his second race. Cote, who led Kelley by more than half a mile in 1940, smashed all existing Marathon marks for the 26-mile, 385-yard distance when he romped home in 2h. 28m. 28.6s.

These three men are the only former winners in the blue-ribbon event. Les Pawson, the Pawtucket, R. I., park foreman, is unable to defend the crown he won a year ago because of injuries sustained in an automobile accident last fall. If he did compete, unquestionably he would have been regarded as the one to beat.

Another absentee former winner is Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, the enigmatic Narragansett Indian from Westerly, R. I., who won in 1936 and then repeated three years later. Director Tom Kanaly has not yet received his entry blank, and in fact says he has heard not a word from him.

Consistent Performers

Among the performers who year after year have turned in consistent showings and who would not cause uplifted eyebrows if they won are Baltimore's Don Heinicke, who has only tried the course three times but who boasts a second and two thirds; Paul Donato of Roxbury, the chunky, barrel-chested plodder who is never far from the leaders but whose Army commitments at Fort Devens may prevent him from competing; Fred McGlone of Roxbury, sixth a year ago; and Johnny Coleman of Worcester, winner of the B. A. A. 20-miler in Medford a month ago.

In this race anything can happen, a banal statement to be sure, but one that is perfectly true. A veteran can come through, or a brash newcomer can thrust his head into the circle of hardened macadamizers. Whatever happens, though, this is one sport where the victor deserves all he gets. They make him run far enough for it.

National AAU Track Meet To Move Elsewhere

DALLAS (AP)—Because of war conditions, the Variety Club and the Southwestern A. A. U. have abandoned plans to stage the National A. A. U. track and field meet in Dallas June 26 and 27.

The Variety Club had been the financial sponsor of the event, underwriting the meet to the extent of $8,000. R. E. Griffith, club President, said it was withdrawing its support "because of the fact that many active members of the club have been called into the armed services of the country and the fact that the Variety Club is now engaged in so many war activities."

The Southwestern A. A. U. made a last-minute effort to keep the meet, holding a conference with the Variety Club and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, but finally had to announce that "for the best interest of all concerned it was necessary to cancel the A. A. U. meet in Dallas" since no organization could be obtained as financial sponsor.

In New York, Dan Ferris, A. A. U. executive secretary, said he expected no difficulty in lining up a new sponsor, adding that "Chicago and New York definitely are in the market."

Perfect Scores Among Class A Skeet Shooters

SEA ISLAND, Ga., April 18 (AP)—One hundred shots each, and one hundred hits each, was the score of three Class A leaders yesterday in the Sea Island invitation skeet shoot.

The marksman perfect for the day were Richard P. Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., H. Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Texas, and Russell Aitken, New York.

In Class B, Caryl Sayre and T. A. Wylie, New Yorkers, tied at 99.

Class C was paced by D. A. Killefer, Boston, who got 94, while a fellow Bostonian, W. E. Beakers, was runner-up with 87.

Chief Bender, who has been going to baseball training camps 39 years, and now is coaching Yankee farm hands, still cuts loose with a fast one to illustrate a point.

All Have Worn the Olive Wreath

By a Staff Photographer

Former Marathon Winners

All of these Marathoners know what it feels like to break the tape at the finish of the B. A. A. grind from Hopkinton to Boston, and each in his own fashion is hoping to be the one to do it again tomorrow. Left to right: Clarence De Mar, the seven-time former winner; Gerard Cote, winner two years ago in world record time; and Johnny Kelley, 1935 victor.

Al McCoy Signs For Navy Post

Al McCoy, backfield coach of the Harvard football team, headed a list of three New England coaches to join the United States Navy yesterday. The others were George Sauer, head football coach at the University of New Hampshire, and George Anderson, Brown track coach. McCoy and Sauer are lieutenants and Anderson is an ensign.

McNutt Wants Substitute Of Olympic Meet

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—An American Olympics, pitting athletes of the 48 states against one anotner, was proposed for 1943 yesterday by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

"Why not 48 states builidng their citizens into competitive athletes, and in the very prcoess benefiting the entire citizenry through the emphasis and enthusiasm such contests would excite?" The FSA chief asked, pledging "utmost cooperation" of the government if his suggestion were adopted.

Radio Address

The proposal was addressed to the American Association .For Health, Physical Education and Recreation, meeting in New Orleans, by the (CBS) network.

McNutt tied the proposal in with FSA's Physical Fitness and Nutrition program by suggesting that states and communities begin now by making a physical fitness survey.

"I suggest that the state with the best record of improvement be accorded the honor of holding the first American Olympic Festival," he added.

An American Olympics—filling a gap in large-scale amateur competition which has existed since 1935 because of Japan's default on the 1940 Games at Tokyo—would become part of the national effort to become "stronger and swifter than the Japanese, greater in stamina and endurance than the Nazis," in McNutt's view.

Rests With States

"Against those foes, to be weak is to be lost," McNutt said.

The initiative must rest with the states, communities, colleges and individuals, the former Indiana governor said. He pledged "utmost co-operation" from the U. S. Public Health Service, the Office of Education and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, all under his direction as Federal Security Administrator.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	0	1.000
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
New York	1	3	.250
Philadelphia	0	4	.000

Results April 17

Boston 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	0	1.000
Boston	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	2	.500
Cleveland	1	3	.250
Chicago	1	3	.250
Philadelphia	1	3	.250
Washington	0	4	.000

Results April 17

New York 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (10 innings).
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 6.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

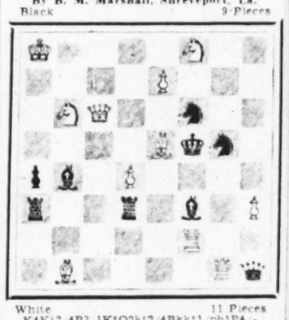
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 18, 1942

Problem No. 2445

By B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
K4Kt2, 4P3, 1KtQ2kt2, 4Bkkt1, pb1P4, - - r2r1b1P, 5R2, 1B4Rq
White to play and mate in two.
(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2446

By A. Chicco

Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces
6b1, 3p1q, p2Ktkt1ktR, 3k4, PQ6, 3KtP3, K7, 8
White to play and mate in three.
(Prize Three-mover, Le Probleme, 1936-39.)

Solutions to Problems

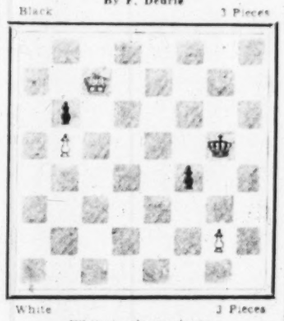
No. 2445 R-B2
No. 2446 1 B-Kt6 threatens
2 P-B6 mate
1 Q-Kt6
2 Kt-B3
1 Q-B4
2 Kt-Kt2
1 Q-Q2
2 B-B8

End-Game No. 610. White wins. 1 P-Kt6, P-K4, 2 P-Q5, KxP, 3 P-Kt7, K-Q1, 4 B-B2, K-K2, 5 B-Kt3ch, B-K3, 6 BxBch and wins. If 2 . . B-B4, 3 P-Kt7, BxB, 4 P-Q7 and wins.

End-Game No. 611

By F. Dedrle

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(An interesting study!)

Times Team Wins

The Commercial Chess League of New York has just wound up its annual team competition. The New York Times team finished first, winning eight matches out of nine, with a game score of 23½-12½. Second came the Real Estate Board with 7½ matches, but the same game score. The Chase National Bank finished third.

Marshall Game

Frank J. Marshall, former United States champion, doesn't play much hard chess nowadays, but when the club named in his honor met the Winitzki team in the team championship of the Metropolitan Chess League, he took a board. The result was an interesting game marked by an unexpected sacrifice.

Wing Gambit

Marshall White	Heinemann Black	Marshall White	Heinemann Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 KtxKtP	KxKt
2 P-QKt4	PxP	21 Q-R5	P-KR3
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	22 P-QB4	QR-K
4 PxQP	QxP	23 B-Kt3	RxB
5 Kt-KB3	P-K4	24 QxR	Q-K3
6 PxP	BxP	25 Q-Kt3ch	K-R2
7 P-B3	B-K2	26 P-Q5	KtxP
8 Kt-R3	B-Q2	27 PxKt	BxQP
9 Kt-B4	Kt-QB3	28 R-Kt	Q-KB3
10 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q3	29 Q-B7	R-QR
11 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	30 R-Q	B-B1
12 Castles	Q-Kt	31 R-QR3	R-KKt1
13 R-QKt	Castles	32 R-KKt3	RxR
14 P-Q4	P-K5	33 RPxR	P-K6
15 BxKt	BxB	34 PxP	Q-K3
16 Kt-K5	Q-B2	35 Q-B4	Q-R7
17 Kt-B5	B-Q3	36 P-K4	Q-B5
18 B-B4	BxKt	37 K-R2	P-B3
19 BxB	Q-Q2	38 QxBP	Resigns

Preliminaries Game

Here is one of Chernev's well-played games, from Section B of the Preliminaries, which he won.

Queen's Indian Defense

Podhorcer White	Chernev Black	Podhorcer White	Chernev Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 KtxB	P-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 Kt-B4	Q-B
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	14 P-Q5	P-K4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	15 Kt-K6	R-B1
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	16 B-K3	Kt-Q2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	17 Q-B6	Kt-B
7 Q-B2	KtxKt	18 KtxBP	P-B5
8 PxKt	P-KR4	19 K-Kt2	R-R3
9 Castles	B-K5	20 P-KR4	R-Kt
10 Q-R4	Castles	21 Kt-R6	QxKt
11 Kt-K	BxB	Resigns	

'Aero-Amphibian'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—The dictionary doesn't list an "aero-amphibian," but that might be the name for William R. Bleecker, of Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. At Stanford University, where he received his A. B. in '40, he played freshman football and was on the varsity swimming team. The proverbial "land and sea" wasn't enough, though; now he's flying, and at the "West Point of the Air."

Herman Pillette of San Diego is pitching his 27th season in professional baseball.

Two Players Now Tied For First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—I. Kashdan shares the lead in the National Chess Championship now being played in the Hotel Astor by scoring a point and a half in his two adjourned games from the 4th and 5th rounds, and by defeating B. Altman in the 6th round.

S. Reshevsky, defending champion, drew even with Kashdan, however, since his game with A. S. Denker, after most exciting play in the closing minutes of the session, was won when his opponent exceeded the time limit.

Rook and Pawn

A Nimzowitz Defense, adopted by Denker, developed into a struggle between Reshevsky's two center pawns and massed rooks. At a critical stage, Reshevsky forced a passed Queen's Bishop's Pawn. Then, as the positions opened, Reshevsky's King was forced to the fourth rank. Just when it looked at though mate was inevitable, Reshevsky countered with a Pawn capture, which held everything. The final position, when his opponent was forfeited, was a Rook and Pawn ending with drawing chances.

Kashdan had a comparatively easy time of it, since his opponent failed to follow through complicated exchanges initiated by him. At the end, Kashdan was able to threaten mate and the win of a piece. He scored in 22 moves.

Another Game

Another exciting game involved I. Horowitz and M. Green. A Reti's Opening seemed to favor Horowitz, who had strong center pawns. When Horowitz sacrificed his King's Knight's Pawn, he was able to threaten with two passed pawns in the center. These looked devastating, but Green adroitly sacrificed a Knight, and in the adjourned position should draw easily, since his opponent's pawns have all been exchanged.

H. Steiner, California's representative, won a wll-played Reti's Opening from H. Baker in 32 moves. A. S. Pinkus's defense of H. Hahlbohm's Ruy Lopez was too strong, and he scored in 44 moves.

In the Women's Championship, Miss N. May Karff now shares the lead with Mrs. Nanny Roos, each having won three games. Miss Karff won her adjourned game from Mrs. Gresser. Round 4 and 5 will be played Saturday and Sunday.

The Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Kashdan	5½	½	Baker	2½	3½
Reshevsky	5½	½	Green	2	3
Denker	4½	1½	Pilnick	2	4
Steiner	4	2	Levy	1½	3½
Horowitz	3½	1½	Altman	1½	4½
Pinkus	3½	2½	Hahlbohm	1½	4½
Chernev	3	2	Levin	1½	4½
Seidman	3	3	Lessing	1	5

Trap Shooting Banned

OTTAWA (CP)—Civilian trap and skeet shooting except under sponsorship of the Defense Department, and use of small arms ammunition at fairs and exhibitions and in commercial shooting galleries has been banned, the Munitions and Supplies Department has announced.

B. A. A. Race Entry List

1—C. H. De Mar, Boston Typos.
2—John A. Kelley, Arlington.
3—D. E. Heinicke, Baltimore.
4—Gerard B. Cote, Montreal.
5—Joe Smith, Medford.
6—Fred A. McGlone, Roxbury.
7—Andre J. Brunelle, Medford.
8—John Semple, B. A. A.
9—Paul Donato, Boston.
10—J. Kleinerman, Millrose A. A.
11—William Carrigan, Roxbury.
12—M. J. O'Hara, Millrose A. A.
13—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
14—Charles Brederson, Roxbury.
15—H. O. Pentheny, Hopkinton.
16—Manuel Silva, E. Cambridge.
17—Manuel L. Campbell, Vineyard Haven.
18—John L. Coleman, B. A. A.
19—"Chico" Simone, Medford.
20—Walter H. Childs, Springf'ld.
21—Dick Taylor, Brockton.
22—B. A. Aruda, E. Cambridge.
23—James J. Costa, E. Camb'r'ge.
24—A. F. Aruda, E. Cambridge.
25—Pfc It. Amicangioli, B. A. A.
26—Kenneth W. Joseph, Arlingt'n.
27—John Maguire, B. A. A.
28—Leo O. Giard, Randolph.
29—John D. Porter, Jr., B. A. A.
30—F. A. Nocella, Cambridge.
31—Freder'k W. Brown, Medford.
32—Norman Hamley, B. A. A.
33—Raymond P. Eland, B. A. A.
34—Walter Emery, B. A. A.
35—Frank Finn, B. A. A.
36—Robert DeLong, B. A. A.
37—Harold M. Miller, B. A. A.
38—Harry B. Booth, B. A. A.
39—Warren Dupree, B. A. A.
40—Lloys Bairstow, B. A. A.
41—C. Phillips, Highland, N. Y.
42—Harry W. Murphy, New York.
43—Richard Evans, Bradford.
44—Alton Bradley, Haverhill.
45—G. Petrakos, Fort Devens.
46—Eugene Dyer, South Boston.
47—Maurice A. Melone, Ashland.
48—Salvatore Solimine, Boston.
49—Frank L. Butler, Saugus.
50—A. S. Jackson, Jr., Lawrence.
51—Anthony A. Allen, Lawrence.
52—Esme Grey, New York.
53—F. M. Darrah, Camp Blanding.
54—Francis L. Austin, Quincy.
55—G. C. Chapman, Stoughton.
56—H. Mueda, Riverside, Calif.
57—Diomelli Martori, Charlest'n.
58—Walter W. Hansen, Dedham.
59—Charles B. Timpany, Scituate.
60—Sgt. Alfred J. Libby, Camp Edwards.
61—Charles A. Robbins, Jr., Manchester, Conn.
62—John R. Anderson, Roxbury.
63—Henry LeSage, Medford.
64—Irving Pike, Somerville.
65—Edward L. Brodis, Melrose.
66—Stan. J. Wencek, Dorchester.
67—James E. Lewis, Roxbury.
68—William C. Connolly, Boston.
69—Carleton Bricknell, Brockton.
70—Milton Pataby, Revere.
71—Frank M. McElroy, Acton.
72—W. Steiner, Millrose A. A.
73—L. P. Gregory, Millrose A. A.
74—Jacob Dyer, Providence, R. I.
75—D. C. Mahoney, Newton Ctr.
76—W. P. Wicklund, Clifton, N. J.
77—P. Fuchsman, Millrose A. A.
78—Bruno Mazzeo, Portland, Me.
79—C. G. Oatman, Marblehead.
80—E. Bessette, Marblehead.
81—Anthony Medeiros, Medford.
82—John A. Dunn, Dorchester.
83—Leo Hickey, Waltham.
84—William C. Morrell, Roxbury.
85—John C. Riley, Roxbury.
86—Jos. Gonsalvez, Somerville.
87—H. Weiser, New Haven, Conn.
88—Ollie Manninen, Gardner.
89—C. L. Farrar, New London Ct.
90—Geo. P. Waterhouse, Malden.
91—Francis Reddy, Pittsfield.
92—Joe Harris, Baltimore, Md.
93—Pvt. J. B. Carter, Jr., Fort Bragg, N. C.
94—P. C. Morgan, Chestnut Hill.
95—John A. Rozmas, Rockland.
96—L. E. D'Arigo, S. Braintree.
97—Carl L. Maroney, Medford.
98—Warren F. Day, New Orleans.
99—Vernon L. Day, New Orleans.
100—Robert E. Day, New Orleans.
101—Ike Archer, New York.
102—James Hewlett, New York.
103—E. W. Pentheny, Hopkinton.
104—O. G. Spooner, New Bedford
105—M. Fitzpatrick, Cambridge.
106—Herbert E. Woodward, Camp Edwards.
107—Stanley E. Lochut, Amherst.
108—T. A. Wood, Newton Center.
109—Cecil S. Earnest, Southbridge.
110—Alexander C. Proven, Phila.
111—J. M. Harvey, Philadelphia.
112—George M. E. Casper, Phila.
113—N. C. Schopf, Philadelphia.
114—J. McKissock, Philadelphia.
115—Albert A. Menarde, Fiskdale.
116—Burton D. Kennedy, Roxbury.
117—John J. Maloney, Boston.
118—Leon M. Davis, Jr., Arlington.
119—Charles J. Fitzgerald, Milford.
120—Edward E. Knowlton, Lynn.
121—Joseph C. McGrath, Roxbury.
122—Louis Young, Medford.
123—Frank Brown, Medford.
124—Ted Lizak, Springfield.
125—T. E. Pittsley, S. Braintree.
126—H. F. Pittsley, S. Braintree.
127—William Jones, New York.
128—Paul D. Sullivan, Boston.
129—Samuel Doar, Lonsdale, R. I.
130—Frank Davenport, Cambridge.
131—Mickey Finn, Boston A. A.
132—Daniel J. Sullivan, Boston.
133—John A. Barlog, Roslindale.
134—J. P. Canney, Cambridge.
135—Eddie Lyons, Brookline.
136—Donald Grew, New Bedford.
137—Francis Bowker, Hopkinton.
138—E. O. Baker, Camp Edwards.
139—Bill Bennett, Medford.
140—Joseph F. Meo, Revere.
141—Ted S. Gaul, Boston.
142—Louis Carcerone, Roxbury.
143—W. E. Kimball, Franklin, N.H.
144—Paul D. Amico, Wakefield.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman-outfielder, definitely classified as 1-A by draft board.

Three Years Ago

Bad weather marred major league opening with only six of 16 teams able to play.

Mize, Leiber, Marshall Add Power to Ott's Club

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York baseball writers will tell you that the Giants, who are the week-end opponents of the Braves at Allston, might win the National League pennant. And they say it with a straight face, despite what they must know about the Dodgers, Cardinals and Reds. It may be that the Big City scribes are exercising their accustomary optimism, or it could be that they can see potentialities in Mel Ott's charges that are not apparent from a distance.

At any rate, they think that a combination of Ott's freshman leadership, more punch than the 1941 team and improved pitching will keep the Polo Grounders within a bunt of the top most of the way, and that a couple of breaks in the right direction could make them the surprise club of 1942.

More Power

However, to an unbiased observer the Giants still look short on pitching and erratic in the field to keep the torrid pace which the Dodgers, Cardinals and Reds figure to set through the heat of the summer. On paper, even the Pirates look more formidable than Ott's makeshift crew. With Johnny Mize on first base and Hank Leiber in center field, the New Yorkers have more power than the team last managed by Bill Terry. But stopping the other club from scoring day after day may be something else again.

Ott, though, has abandoned the Terry system, which apparently is all right with Polo Ground customers. Bill's scheme of playing for one run and relying on the defense to hold the narrow edge, produced nothing exciting a year ago. So when Mel took charge he went out and bought more hitters and now, if nothing else, he has an outfit which will clout the ball with the opposition.

Mize All Right

Mize has been in the spotlight all spring, chiefly because the boys figured that there must be something wrong with him, or Branch Rickey would not have sold him. But big John is hitting the ball as hard as he ever did and his throwing arm is all right. Billy Werber is the best third baseman the Giants have had since the departure of Travis Jackson. They could be stronger at second, where Witek holds forth. Harry Danning, under Ott, should have a good year. Leiber promises to come back. Bill Jurges is all right.

The sensation of the club to date has been Willard Marshall, a stylish 20-year-old Atlanta rookie, who is touring Joe Moore's old berth in left field. The youngster's sudden and unexpected rise has surprised the National League, but not those who have seen him play in the minors. Southern Association players climb up on a soap box and call him one of the best prospects to come out of their circuit in years. And a lot of good ball players have come up out of the Southern League, as it is known to the athletes.

Atlanta Rookie

Marshall walked out of Wake Forest College, down in North Carolina, and into the Atlanta outfield in 1940. In his first three weeks of pro ball he hit 12 home runs, six of them in a stretch of eight games. At the end of the season he was tied for the runs-batted-in leadership with 118. In May of 1941 he equalled the all-time Southern League record by driving across eight runs in a game against Birmingham, with two homers, a double and single. They even tried him at third base and he kept right on hitting.

The National League first heard of Marshall when he smashed a homer with the bases loaded at the Polo Grounds against the Dodgers—in fact, it beat the defending titleholders. But a whole lot more will be heard from him in the future. The only weak link in his career is a 1-A classification in the draft. But even if he goes away, you can expect him back.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves-Giants series closes tomorrow . . . The Red Sox are back in town on Monday for a holiday double-header with the Washington Senators—the first twin bill locally . . . There was to have been morning and afternoon contests that day, but the shift was made when the marathon was dated Sunday . . . Tomorrow's game at Braves Field starts at 3:30 o'clock, giving fans plenty of time to watch the runners before going to the park . . . Al Javery will start.

Historical Golf Equipment May Be Discovered in Attic

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the order to clean out attics and cellars, as a war measure, there should come valuable contributions to the museum department of the United States Golf Association, provided householders will cooperate. There must be an arsenal of antiquated clubs, balls and other golfing implements and appurtenances stowed away in corners or closets, now useful only as relics of curiosities, but eminently desirable for the U. S. G. A. collection.

It might interest all and sundry to know that Francis Ouimet is a member of the U. S. G. A. Museum Committee, along with Chick Evans of Chicago and others who have been prominent in golf for many years. There are few in golf better capable of judging what constitutes a real golfing antiquity than Ouimet, for his identification with golf dates back to the start of the century.

Treasure House

Ouimet believes that New England should be a veritable treasure-house of golfing antiquities, as it was one of the first sections of the country to take up the Royal and Ancient game in a major way. New England might not be able to supply antiques comparable to those found in the clubhouse at St. Andrews, Scotland, where there are on display niblicks which resemble battle axes, but they might come forth with utensils of the game of historic value.

In his office at 111 Devonshire Street, Ouimet has one of the old-time spliced drivers of ancient vintage; one of the original all-type irons, converted into cleek, mid-iron, three or four-iron or mashie by means of a clamp attachment, changing the angle of the blade, and also a complete set of steel-shafted clubs which purports to be the first set made up commercially in this country, something like two decades ago.

Given By Whittemore

This set was turned over to him by G. A. Whittemore, former member of Brae-Burn. He has been a life-long devotee of the game, took it up, as a matter of fact, at the age of five years, and his first initiation to steel shafts was when his father came home one day with a steel-shafted club and asked him if he thought he'd like a set. Naturally, at that time, he would.

The order was given, the set made up, and G. A. shortly thereafter set forth for South America, the steel-shafted set along. He entered into a championship tournament at Mardet Plata, near Buenos Aires, the San Andres Golf Cluo, and appeared with his set of steel shafts, but was informed that it was no go. South America was a strict adherent of Royal and Ancient and it was not until 1930 that the Royal and Ancient capitulated on the use of steel shafts.

Won Anyway

The steel shafted implements, perforce, remained in the locker; but for all that with a set of wooden shafts, Whittemore won the tournament. While down there, it might be remarked, he played quite a bit with Jose Jurado, the Argentinean who in the national open of 1932 tied for the lead, at Fresh Meadow, at the end of 36 holes. It is a bit ironical that while down there he (Whittemore) won a driving contest with a borrowed wood-shafted driver, and hit 20 yards further than he subsequently did with his steel-shafted bludgeon. It must be related, however, that steel shafts were then in their infancy and had not attained the weight, balance and resiliency of the modern product.

Anyway, Whittemore brought the set back with him and the U. S. G. A. doubtless will receive it with all the glee that that august body might be expected to manifest, and Francis Ouimet, as a Museum representative, stands ready to achieve further contributions, from any and all sources, with emphasis on the more ancient articles of the early 1900's or beyond.

National Amateur

1942 Boxing Champions

112-Pound Class—Leroy Jackson, Cleveland.
118-Pound Class—Bernard Decussen, New Orleans.
126-Pound Class—James Marlo, Albany, N. Y.
135-Pound Class—Bobby McQuillan, New York.
147-Pound Class—Willard Buckless, Saugus, Mass.
160-Pound Class—Samson Powell, Cleveland.
175-Pound Class—Robert Foxworth, St. Louis.
Heavyweight — Paul Komar, Pittsburgh.

Minor Leagues

Results April 17

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 5, Buffalo 1.
Jersey City 4, Montreal 1.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 8.
Toronto at Syracuse, postponed, weather.

American Association

Columbus 6, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 4, Toledo 3.
Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 5.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 3.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco at Sacramento, postponed, weather.
Portland at Oakland, postponed, weather.
Los Angeles at San Diego, postponed, light failure.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 9, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 4, Birmingham 3.
Knoxville 8, Nashville 6 (called end 7th).
New Orleans 4, Memphis 1.

Texas League

San Antonio 14, Houston 6.
Oklahoma City 8, Fort Worth 7 (11 innings).
Dallas 5, Tulsa 2 (13 innings).
Beaumont 10, Shreveport 9 (11 innings).

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Educators of Young Children Share Successful Practices In Wartime Convention

Association for Childhood Education

By Beth S. Hollyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Aims and methods of the Association for Childhood Education were re-examined in the light of the needs of the nation's children in wartime at the Golden Jubilee convention in a four-day session here (April 6-10).

How the classroom teacher can meet these needs—as a person as well as instructor—was discussed in speeches, round tables, and study groups by the delegates who came, to the number of 950, from 39 states. The delegate with the farthest distant home address was Miss Elma Crottigini, a student at National College, Evanston, Illinois, who lives in Uruguay.

As a practical answer to the question, the convention adopted the educational policy on Young Children and the War previously adopted by the Wartime Commission of the U. S. Office of Education. Under three headings, Protection, Participation, and Perspective, the policy is a statement of aims for educators of children in terms of the present crisis.

The convention also reaffirmed the 1941-1942 resolutions of the Childhood Education Association, which pledge members to practice democratic living, to improve the quality of living and learning, and to encourage adequate teacher preparation and growth.

Unity
The Theme

The theme of the convention, "Unity in Purpose and Effort in All Service to All Children," was translated into action when a resolution advocating "defense of rights of all children, regardless of race, color or creed," was passed, as well as one reaffirming the Association's stand supporting federal aid for public education.

Miss Marjorie Hardy of Philadelphia was re-elected president; Mamie W. Heinz of Atlanta was re-elected vice-president representing kindergarten; Helen Christianson of Los Angeles was re-elected vice-president representing nursery school; and Mary E. Leeper of Washington, D. C., was re-elected executive secretary. New officers chosen are Helen A. Bertermann of Cincinnati, vice-president representing primary; and Agnes L. Adams of Evanston, secretary-treasurer.

Under the Wartime Educational Policy adopted by the convention, teachers will work for adequate protection of children in the emergency by:

Securing responsible informed leaders; obtaining suitable equipment, such as air-raid shelters, gas masks, and identification tags; planning for evacuation; preparing children mentally through wholesome experiences, discussions, and drills to meet real and incipient fears; providing nursery school and kindergarten care for children under six as part of any full-day care of children of working parents; providing educational and recreational facilities for all children in defense areas; and expanding school facilities and services to supply lunches, summertime programs, supervised out-of-school play, and other recreation activities.

Intelligent participation by children includes, according to the policy, "understanding patriotism, citizenship, and democracy through daily experiences, such as conserving and salvaging materials for use in defense, discussing questions concerning the war, and sharing the war effort by doing their daily jobs well."

Balanced Perspective

As a means to securing a balanced perspective for children, the policy suggests that teachers help them: to understand that America's fight for democratic principles is but one part of mankind's long struggle for freedom, to know the real values that war cannot destroy, to understand the necessity for personal sacrifices, and to appreciate others by stressing fundamental likenesses as opposed to superficial differences among citizens of a democracy.

That the teacher, as well as the farmer, the steel worker, the airplane mechanic, is a necessary worker in the effort to win the war was brought out by Dr. George D. Stoddard, of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, University of Iowa, in the closing address at the convention.

"By building up our own self-confidence, we shall strengthen our children," he said. "Confidence springs from concerted action in which everyone sees the relation between the task and the whole venture.

"Education is not different, but faster under wartime conditions. We want children to lead a normal life, and at the same time to be aware of new hazards. Our country as a whole is losing its traditional sense of security. Children cannot be spared from all of this, but they can learn to take it in their stride. The answer lies in the facing of reality by participating—by working on something, however small."

Community Co-operation

In a democracy, Dr. Stoddard pointed out, we want good things for our children, not as an expedient to make us strong against the enemy, but as a permanent public policy of a government toward its people. If educational services stand up well in the present crisis, he believes that the public will demand an extension of hard-won educational gains after the war is over.

"Now is the time to support research and theory with actual demonstrations of what childhood education really means," he declared.

Teachers were urged to work with other community agencies to co-ordinate and strengthen their efforts for children by Paul R. Hanna, Professor of Education of Stanford University, and Consultant of the National Resources Planning Board, in a convention address. "Unfortunately, educators have in the past acted as if all child life were their sacred preserve," he said. "We must now reach out to learn about the contributions of other agencies, and, when we are familiar with their programs, offer to work with them unselfishly toward the goals we hold in common.

Professor Hanna pointed to the parent-teacher associations as an example of what can be done along these lines generally in the community, the state, and the nation.

The Delaware Citizens' Association, whose function it is to unify schools, churches, and other welfare agencies into one concerted program of action, was held up as an example of what can be done by a unit as large as a state in the line of co-operation for child welfare, by Burton P. Fowler, head of the Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia. He looks for a rejuvenation of the pioneer community spirit, brought about by the common need for prosecuting the war and planning the peace.

To help the child understand the world in which he lives, Dr. Ruth Andrus of the New York State Education Department suggested taking the community to the school as well as bringing the child to the community.

"If, for example, we bring the baker to school to explain his trade, the children will learn something new about living and the baker will learn more about schools," she said.

The Comics Problem

An examination of the reading patterns of boys and girls who read the comics frequently and of those who read them least showed that the patterns varied only slightly, according to Dr. Paul A. Witty, of Northwestern University. "The problem of the comics is best met by surrounding the child with an abundance of good books and by directing him first to good reading in which his hunger for adventure and action will be satisfied," Dr. Witty counselled.

The long history of the Association for Childhood Education, which grew from the International Kindergarten Union, formed with thirty charter members in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1892, was brought to life in a pageant, which not only depicted changing educational methods but the ruffles, high-buttoned shoes, and market-basket hats of a less streamlined era.

Practical application of principles was studied by delegates in study classes, in which theory and practice were combined, and in studio groups, in which the teachers worked as children work.

While Jerry and other pre-school children learn to play harmoniously together, their mothers or aunties quietly observe from the background and later have a discussion group with the director. This is part of an adult education project of the Pasadena Public Schools. The program, one morning a week, carefully planned to teach both mother and child is described in the right-hand columns.

Widening a Child's Horizons

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

The recent letters about giving a child a "past" of his own, and about keeping scrapbooks of the children's sayings, have interested us very much. In a way these subjects are closely related. But I think there is more to be said for both of them.

We have found it a great help, in giving our own child a vivid sense of his own past history, to supply him with snapshots of himself and of the various places he has lived. Although he now has entirely forgotten the northern Michigan village where he spent his second 18 months, he could probably describe it quite accurately through our stories of it and the things he did there—how he played in the sand dunes and tumbled about the deep snowdrifts. Although school geography is still ahead of him, he can identify several States on the map because he has lived in them or because we have friends in them.

Books, music, and beloved toys help to give a child a sense of his own history. We like to play for Peter a Schumann-Heink record which, we tell him, was the first music he heard at the age of two or three days. He still has his first picture books and we have kept a few of his earliest toys.

A sense of his own individuality is given a child, especially an only child who is apt to be overwhelmed by an adult household, if he receives mail and postcards. This is most important to a country child. Our own relatives have been very kind in this respect. An uncle who travels extensively sends Peter such a quantity of hotel postcards that Peter commented reflectively, "Those are nice houses Uncle Bill lives in!"

We like to help Peter exchange Christmas cards and occasional letters with children he has met during visiting Grandma or temporary sojourns in other villages. He has sent valentines and greetings to children in schools he has attended in the past. I believe that in this way he has acquired a sense of wide acquaintance and friendship rather than one of insecurity from rather frequent moving about.

We have found it helpful, in establishing a temporary home in rented quarters, to have Peter's own dishes, rag rugs, candlesticks, bookends, books, records, and toys. These give Peter a cozy atmosphere of his own home no matter what the other furniture is—or frequently is not! A trunk will hold them all, and yet they help to make any room a home.

Dignity and self-respect are natural to the child who counts among his friends an adult or two who is naturally, sincerely sympathetic. Our son admires wholeheartedly a young man who is deserving of and grateful for the youngster's devotion. It is a valuable experience for both of them. More parents should be aware of the possibilities existing in such relationship, and encourage them.

Besides writing in your notebook the child's fresh and poetic observations, you might write down the little stories he tells you, and the questions he asks. Be sure to answer these questions as fully as you can, and don't just send him to the juvenile encyclopedia. They will tax your thinking, of course. Can you answer these off-hand: What is the smallest thing in the world and what does it look like? What is the biggest thing? Are stars other states? How are trees born? What holds the clouds up?

Some of us would do well to heed the philosophy inherent in a child's untutored comments. Peter has asked, "If we didn't have a war, wouldn't there be any news?" and he has said that "if we didn't have a war it would be pretty nice." He tells me the gover'ment won't like me if I waste paper. And he is so conscious of the tire and gas situations that he paused while pumping up his football to ask, "Is air going to be scarce, too?"

(Mrs.) W. V. D.

A Saturday Column

Springtime in My Reservation

Am I proud to see my little reservation in springtime, with the lovely cottonwood trees all around, and the smooth little road that leads to it?

In childhood I lived there under the big cottonwood trees.
I saw the lovely sunsets, and the big mountains.
Oh am I proud to see my little reservation in the springtime.
I am! I am!

Bernice Monahan, 14, Junior High School, in "The New Trail"

Schools as Community Centers in Britain

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The war has put an end for the time being to the building of schools in Britain, but not to thinking and planning for better schools in the future. Illustrative of this is the correspondence (in the London "Times") which arose out of a letter contributed to its columns by Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, chairman of the Society for Research in Education, about what he terms the "school base."

In brief, Mr. Whitehouse's proposal is that it should become the duty of the local authority to provide in every town an educational center comprising primary and secondary schools, and accommodation for adult and evening work; equipped with gymnasiums, libraries, swimming pools and shower baths, lecture halls, practical workrooms, concert rooms and theaters, and restaurants; and surrounded by adequate playing fields. It would become, according to Mr. Whitehouse, "the true cultural center of the community, caring for the educational needs of all its members. It would be much more than a scholastic center; it would increase the communal life and spirit of the nation."

Many correspondents wrote approving the proposal, and suggesting other amenities which could be included. But, as Mr. Henry Morris, Director of Education for Cambridgeshire, pointed out in a letter to "Education," official journal of the Association of Education Committees, "Centralization of school facilities of different kinds in the various wards or districts of a town or city . . . has already been carried out in scores of towns and cities in England and Wales," (and, it should be added, in Scotland, which boasts some of the finest school buildings in Britain).

Mr. Morris is of all men in Britain most qualified to speak on this subject, for he is the creator of the famous Cambridgeshire Village Colleges, now four in number (the last was completed only just before the war closed down school building).

"Just before the war began," he writes, "the Cambridgeshire Education Authority had, with the knowledge and approval of the Board of Education, prepared a scheme and architect's plans for a community center for the country township of Soham and its surrounding region of some 7,000 people, which would have included an existing grammar school, a senior school, hall, dining-room, workshops, library, playing fields, school gardens, common rooms, gymnasium, clinic, etc." He further goes on to say that many other schemes for schools to serve as community centers, in both urban and rural areas, have been prepared by local education authorities, wait only upon the cessation of hostilities for translation into the reality of bricks and mortar.

I have myself visited recently-built senior schools in many parts of Britain, and discussed with those who work in them the possibility of their becoming in a really comprehensive sense the cultural centers of their neighborhoods. It is everywhere admitted that the type of school being built from about 1936 onwards, in spite of its abundance of modern facilities and amenities, is not quite big enough in conception to fulfill this function. But much more than the germ of the idea is manifest in the layout of these schools; and I can testify from many a personal conversation that not merely the ideal, but the plans and organization also, for the school as community center are already in being in scores of places up and down the country.

Parent Education Play Groups Where Mothers and Children Learn Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

At five o'clock in the morning mother and daddy are awakened by the eager young voice of Jerry, age three, calling "Mommie, this school day?" And at nine Mother and Jerry, the latter tightly clutching a favorite toy in one arm and his small rest blanket in the other, are at last on their way to a nearby public school.

For this indeed is Jerry's "school day," the day on which Jerry and his mother spend a morning together "having fun."

Jerry's "school" is a part of the Adult Education program in the public schools of Pasadena, Calif., a program of Parent Education Play Groups. This program is divided into two parts: groups in the mornings to which mothers (nursemaids, aunties, or grandmothers when the mothers are unable to attend) bring their small children one morning a week for play and study together; and discussion classes in the evening for fathers and mothers who desire ways in which to help guide the growth and development of their children.

Greater Use Of School Facilities

The Playgroup setup is a practical utilization of the facilities already available in the average elementary school. When the weather permits—as it does most of the time in California—the group gathers on the spacious school lawn or on a part of the playground or tennis court which can be spared one morning a week. Outdoor kindergarten play apparatus such as sandbox, swings, slide, etc., is used for the preschool children at a time when the kindergarten and older children are inside the building. A part of the auditorium, a rest room, music room or empty class room within the building is used on rainy or cold days. Such a room is also used for rest, songs, stories and piano rhythms each play school day.

The only additional expense to the school system is that of record supplies, small toys and play equipment which the teachers take from group to group with them in their cars (it is surprising what a lot of equipment is packed around this way) and the salaries of the supervisor of the department and the teachers. These are mostly college graduates trained in nursery-school techniques, growth and development of young children, adult education techniques and the art of successfully conducting Parent Education discussion groups. These teachers are paid through the Adult Education department of the city school system on the basis of adult enrollment.

When Jerry and his mother arrive at the school, they are greeted by the smiling director of the group. Jerry then bounds off to play with the other children already assembled around the toys scattered about the lawn. Mother signs the register, takes her record folder and proceeds to one of the chairs placed in the background where she can observe (not watch) her child's activities objectively, and record them in her permanent weekly record. While the mother thus observes and records, the director moves quietly from one to another pointing out signficant bits of behavior, choice or use of toys, etc. She also keeps one eye on the children, ready at all times to step in and help dissolve a conflict over a toy, encourage a timid child, or lend a hand in some attempted balancing on tricycle or apparatus achievement.

In emergency situations mothers are always free to take a hand but are encouraged to let the director handle the children's activities as much as possible while they observe. Questions as to the manner of handling these situations can be taken up later, either individually or in group discussion that all may have the benefit of the director's point of view and purpose—as well as the privilege of questioning the director's technique or manner of handling.

At ten o'clock hands are washed in preparation for either tomato or orange juice. This juice is furnished and served in turn by the mothers.

At the end of the free play period children and the director together pick up the toys.

Whenever a piano is available, the group now gathers inside for songs and free rhythms.

Rest Time, Then Stories

At eleven a quiet rest time is observed. Each child brings his own blanket which is spread on a cot. Little is known as to how children rest so the mothers during this period continue observing.

Before going home the children gather on the rug around the director (or perhaps a willing mother) for the much-loved story time. Only stories appropriate to very young children are used.

After a period of six months or more attendance one morning a week, parents are encouraged to compile or make a summary of their own records. Observation of the ways the director handles situations, together with the benefits derived from the discussion classes and facts gleaned from the most recent publications on research in child growth give each mother available material for the most rational and successful method of attacking and solving any problem which may arise concerning her own individual child. **A. L. W.**

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The Home Forum

These Walking Days

THERE ARE NO cracker barrels in our neighborhood, so it isn't apparent here if the rubber shortage has driven people back into the country store. The gathering around the post-office and the corner drug-store has increased; but it never was very heavy, and it isn't heavy now.

Hereabouts, the new change has driven people into the country lanes and into the hills, as it should. It is too much to expect, probably, that there will be an era, such as some of us once knew, when spring and summer evenings were full of walking people, singers about lamp-posts, and gatherings on the front porch. But our lanes and country roads, and our hill paths, are witnessing the walkers they should have had long ago.

I've had most of them to myself for several years, and I haven't minded. But it's nice to find people here and there, taking their pleasure in the outdoors without an omnipresent motor car.

* * *

Two days ago the dogs flushed a young woman with her lunch spread out on a blanket along our walk. She was alone, and didn't seem at all afraid of their barking. Bicyclists labor up the hill as far as this house, then see the steeper hill beyond and turn and ride away, the whole road of dogs giving them greeting. In the evenings, women with children come by; and sometimes a man and a woman, in slacks and sweaters, walking as if they meant to get somewhere. The boys from the military academy, a couple of miles over the hills, now spill out of every road which converges toward the soda fountain on the highway. People drive their cars to the end of the pavement and then, instead of rushing on back, park them and take the trails winding back into the hills.

Most of our country trails, which lead nowhere—except those which go to the lake—were probably hacked through by the forestry people, who wanted firebreaks. But "Hap" and his horses kept them well packed down and dusted until a few years ago.

* * *

Hap was in here when I first came, living in a nondescript shack, back off the road, keeping eight or ten, and sometimes more, horses grazing on the grassy hillsides. He was a movie cowboy, part Indian, and didn't look impressive when he was on the ground. He was short, with some teeth missing, and had long dark hair that fell over one part of his face in a Veronica Lake fashion. But put him up on a horse and he was one of the most magnificent creatures imaginable. He could ride anything and could almost make a horse talk.

* * *

Hap drifted away after a while, and some others took over his place. The man worked at a little zoo along the highway, and the woman was fond of gardening, and really made Hap's old hideaway look quite respectable.

Perhaps I can be forgiven for finding them less neighborly than Hap—though they have never been anything but pleasant. The dogs and I were back in the hills by the lake, only a few days after they moved in. It was getting dusk when, finally, we turned back to climb the last hill between us and the house. Then somewhere between us and it, unmistakably, we heard the roar of a lion. Not a mountain lion, but an African one. The dogs went wild, and I dragged them fully two miles further over a detour which let us approach the house from the rear.

I wouldn't be alarmed now. It is nothing for some evening guest of mine to go suddenly white, sit bolt upright, and ask in a whisper: "What was *that*?" as the chatter of a hyena, the scream of a monkey, or the shrill cry of a peacock comes through open door or window from a few hundred yards away. The explanation is simple. The zoo man likes to bring his animals home. It seems his wife is fond of them. So, whenever they aren't too busy at their zoo, they are brought home for her to have around for company. The lion was the first, that's all.

* * *

The army people have moved in up at the lake, and a little blockhouse has been built for the sentry on the dam. I don't suppose they'd care to have us walk back in there now, so I never try. They moved the bee man's fifteen hives out when they first came; and lately soldiers have cut a wide path through the brush over the hills back of the house where, doubtless, they are going to string barbed-wire fence to guard the approaches to the lake.

One day recently, when we had walked to the near edge of the little lake, one of Lockheed's Yipee's—the twin-boomed one the English call the Lightning—slipped out of the sky and came down for a closer look, roaring past only a hundred feet above us, and then circling back for a second and third look later.

* * *

It wasn't accident. One of the movie companies set up a dummy plane crash in the hills back of us a few miles, and were visited by two armored motor cars half-an-hour after they had it in place. It had been seen from the sky and its presence reported. There isn't, actually, five minutes of any day when fighters and bombers aren't roaring overhead in the blue California sky. It's very comforting.

Spring is coming now along the hills, the whole distant scene seeming to be a mass of ceanothus. But we aren't much fooled. Later it will appear to be all buckwheat, still later all sage or all sumac or all something else as the flowers of each appear. The Government has been considerate. It's a pretty time of year to learn to walk.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

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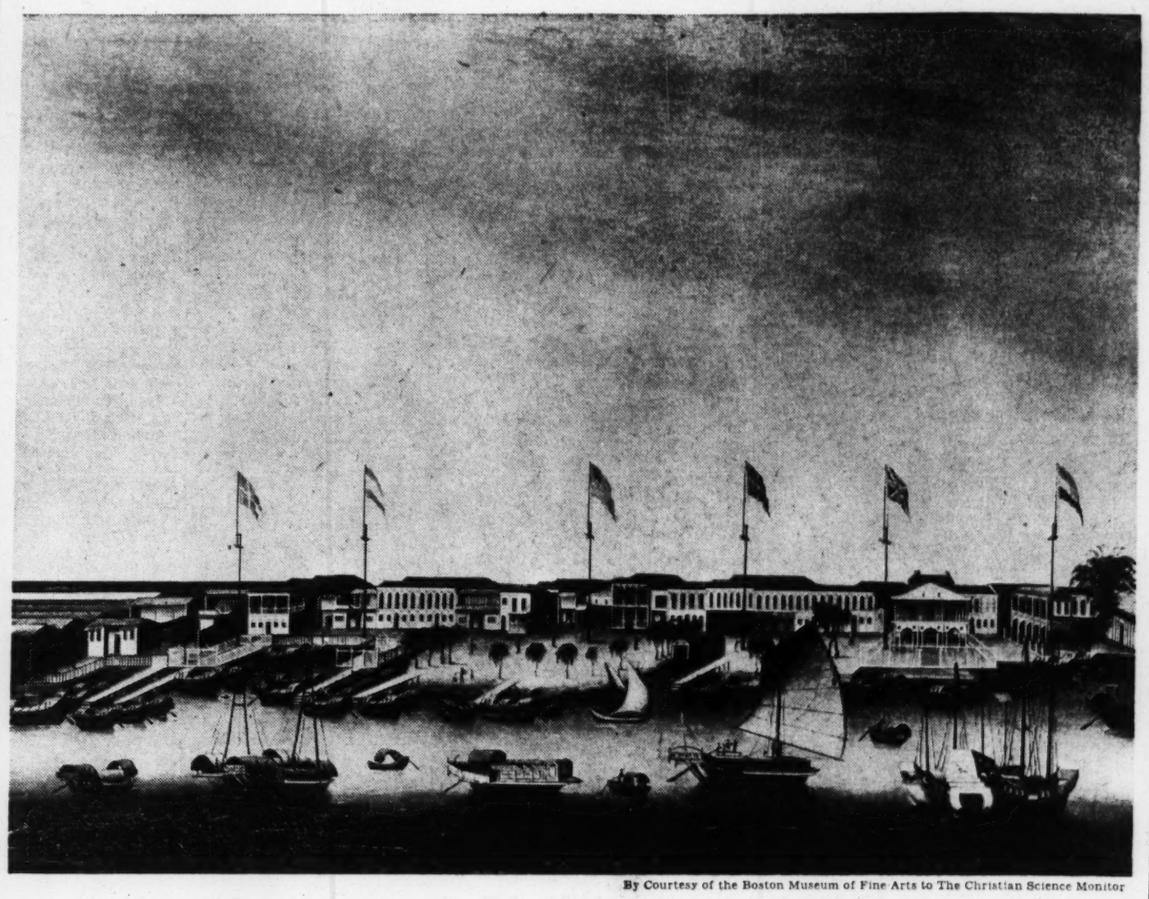

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON, CHINA": *By an Unknown Chinese Artist*

SOMETIME BETWEEN 1810 and 1820, a Chinese artist, whose identity is unknown, painted this view of "The Foreign Factories, or 'Hongs' of China." The panoramic view shows the industrial centers located on the Pearl River, outside the walls of Canton. Foreigners were obliged to dwell and operate in this district. They distributed the porcelains known today as "Chinese Export Porcelains" to all the large ports of Europe and the United States.

The flags have been identified from left to right as Danish, Austrian, American, Swedish, British, and Dutch.

Beneath the Tides

One by one the lights went out,
Door to door the dark came on
Until the streets were under night
And all the houses gone.

Nothing then but earth and sky
And one clock spire to mark
Where a village could be found
Beneath the tides of dark.

CHARLES MALAM

The Green Rice Fields Of Bali

RICE WAS INTRODUCED into Bali at a very early time and became, as in so many Oriental countries, the staple of diet. Food is undoubtedly man's first need, all other considerations becoming insignificant beside it. But rice has also pointed a way of life to the Balinese; its culture has demanded skill in engineering, foresight, patience, and community effort. It is the most prominent feature of every Balinese landscape and its colorful growth forms the physical background against which Balinese life is projected.

Imagine a translucent yellow tinged with green, not chartreuse, not citron, but borrowing from both: that is the young rice closepacked in the nurseries. Space each shoot a handbreadth and the yellow-green is still there but is tempered with russet, sienna, and sepia from the earth, and blue reflected from the sky: that is the same shoots transplanted in the sawahs. Imagine a transition from apple green to light chrome green to ecru: that is the rice from planting to maturity. Then imagine these colors set side by side, young rice next to the soft earth, rice ready to be harvested against a nursery, flooded sawahs against waving shoots kneehigh: add to this the more sober green of the trees, the chocolate ooze of the newly-planted fields, the white roads and small splashes of crimson and ochre, saffron and rose and violet beneath a sky shading from palest blue to sapphire. These are the ricefields of Bali, a panorama of the seasons in a single kaleidoscopic landscape. — From "Bali," by PHILIP HANSON HISS. (New-York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Een Toevlucht zoeken in het Geestelijke

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET VERHAAL van Noachs ervaringen in de ark, dat in het boek Genesis voorkomt, wordt vermeld, dat Noach een duif uit de ark liet en toen die later terugkeerde, bracht zij hem niets, waaruit kon blijken, dat zij een rustplaats had kunnen vinden. Nadat de duif een tweeden keer uit de ark was gelaten, keerde zij terug met een olijfblad in haar bek en dit beteekende, dat het water reeds eenigszins gevallen was, zoodat Noach met zekerheid kon uitzien naar een veilige ligplaats voor de ark.

Zou dit verhaal niet als voorbeeld kunnen dienen voor allen, die een kalme haven willen zoeken, telkens wanneer de menschelijke aangelegenheden hen met onstuimigheid en meedoogenlooze hevigheid schijnen te zullen overweldigen? Inderdaad zucht het hart der menschen naar een toevlucht, als het door de, met alle stoffelijkheid samengaande, angsten wordt bestormd en waar anders kan dit verlangen bevrediging vinden dan in het geestelijke alleen! Christus Jezus heeft immers gezegd: „Komt herwaarts tot mij, allen die vermoeid en belast zijt, en ik zal u rust geven" (Matth. 11:28).

De Christelijke Wetenschap heeft het Christendom, zooals dit door Christus Jezus werd onderwezen, in zijn oorspronkelijke beteekenis hersteld. Deze Wetenschap leert den menschen, hoe zij hun gedachten van de steeds toenemende angsten en kwellingen, die het gevolg zijn van hun sterfelijk begrip van het bestaan, kunnen bevrijden door hun te wijzen op de toepassing van het juiste begrip van God als almachtige, onveranderlijke Liefde en van den mensch als de gelijkenis van God, die één is met zijn Vader in den hemel.

Op blz. 584 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] geeft Mary Baker Eddy een begripsbepaling van „duif" als volgt: „Een zinnebeeld van de goddelijke Wetenschap; reinheid en vrede; hoop en geloof." De goddelijke Wetenschap, die heden ten dage verkondigt, dat het ware wezen van den mensch altijd onsterfelijk en volmaakt is, brengt haar blijde boodschap van hoop en vrede aan allen, wier hart ontvankelijk voor het geestelijke is. Het bewustzijn echter, dat vervuld is van gedachten aan zichzelf, of van gedachten van ontmoediging, vijandigheid en twijfelzucht, is geenszins ontvankelijk voor het geestelijke en het moet zich van al die verkeerde gedachten ontdoen, voordat de genezingbrengende ideeën der Waarheid daar binnen kunnen komen en in werking kunnen treden.

De sterfelijke geloofwijzen: toevalligheden, overerfelijkheid en medische theorieën genoemd, zouden ons willen doen gelooven, dat de menschen dikwijls door ziekte en ongeluk worden achtervolgd en dat zij veel van de ongerechtigheid van het goede hebben te lijden. Doch welk een vreugde zal dengene geworden, die een dergelijke zienswijze—welke zeker niet door God, het goddelijk Beginsel, is bekrachtigd—vervangt door de feiten aangaande de ware zelfheid van den mensch, de weerspiegeling van God! Dat de mensch God weerspiegelt is de eenige waarheid omtrent hem en daarom kan een ieder, vervuld van dankbaarheid voor dit feit, alles terugwijzen, wat aan sterfelijkheid, beperking, vrees en lijden doet denken en met den Psalmdichter zeggen: „Immers zullen mij het goede en de weldadigheid volgen alle de dagen mijns levens" (Psalmen 23:6). Er bestaat geen macht, die de onwaarheden der stoffelijke zinnen zou kunnen voortbrengen of bestendigen, want de eenige macht, die den mensch en het heelal regeert, is God, het goede, en Hij is de bron van het ware geluk, waarmede Hij allen, altijd door en zonder aanzien des persoons, rijkelijk zegent.

Wanneer wij aan beproeving worden onderworpen en allerlei hinderlijke voorstellingen zich daarbij aan ons opdringen, bijvoorbeeld van verbittering, wrok, zelfbeklag en een gevoel van nutteloosheid, kunnen wij terstond een snelwerkend en betrouwbaar hulpmiddel voor dien toestand vinden door het voorbeeld van onzen grooten Wegwijzer te overdenken en te volgen. Indien onharmonische toestanden zich te eeniger tijd aan Christus Jezus voordeden, ontzegde hij hun onmiddellijk alle recht op werkelijkheid en macht, en standvastig heeft hij in zijn rein bewustzijn steeds de oppermacht van God, en de alheid en eeuwigdurendheid van een volmaakte oorzaak en een volmaakte schepping voorgestaan. Hoe zouden, in de tegenwoordigheid van een dergelijk, onverwinlijk geestelijk besef, de velerlei dwalingen zich nog staande hebben kunnen houden? Dat konden zij ook niet en deden zij ook niet, zooals, ter bemoediging van de geheele menschheid, het bezielend verhaal van het genezingswerk van Christus Jezus aantoont.

De heerschappij, door God aan den mensch geschonken, behoort aan ieder mensch in de mate, waarin hij in staat is zichzelf en anderen te kennen, zooals God allen kent—als rein, vrij en onsterfelijk. Men kan armoede, onrechtvaardigheid, ziekte, ongunstige omstandigheden, ongevallen, enz. het hoofd bieden en ze meester worden eenvoudig op grond van hun onwerkelijkheid. Doelende op den altijd tegenwoordigen Christus, die door Jezus zoo volkomen is geopenbaard, schrijft Mrs. Eddy op blz. 6 van *No and Yes* [Neen en Ja]: „De mensch Jezus zocht zijn toevlucht in zijn hoogste zelfheid en in zijn verwantschap met den Vader en kon daar rust vinden van de beproevingen der onwerkelijkheid in het bewustzijn van de werkelijkheid en majesteit van zijn wezen—doordat hij het sterfelijke als onwerkelijk en het goddelijke als werkelijk beschouwde. Zich uit de stoffelijke in de geestelijke zelfheid terugtrekkende, vond hij opnieuw de kracht om over zonde, ziekte en dood te zegevieren."

Evenmin als dommigheden of gedachtelooze vergissingen ooit eenigen invloed op de vaste regels der wiskunde kunnen uitoefenen, evenmin kunnen de verschillende onderstellingen en meeningen omtrent het wezen van den mensch ooit eenige verandering teweegbrengen in de volstrekte waarheid, dat de mensch geestelijk is. Naargelang men bereid is dit feit te erkennen en toe te passen, door zich van het sterfelijk begrip van het bestaan af te keeren en zich tot de geestelijke werkelijkheid te wenden, zal men zich in ongestoorde vrede en vrijheid kunnen verheugen. De gerechtigheid heerscht in het gebied der geestelijke werkelijkheid. Dit wetende, zal iemand zijn geloof aan tegenspoed niet willen bestendigen door aan zijn gevoelens van angst of verzet toe te geven, of door anderen te verwijten, dat zij zijn rechten, zijn geluk en mogelijkheden in den weg staan, of door te eeniger tijd den moed te verliezen. Veeleer moest hij trachten te beseffen, dat het volmaakte Gemoed alle ware wezenheden omvat en bestuurt en dat geen vorm van sterfelijkheid de vervulling van Gods wetten kan verhinderen. Wel mag men zich verblijden in de zekerheid, dat de heirscharen des hemels allen zullen bijstaan en schragen, die in een dergelijke heilige gemoedsgesteldheid verblijven. God ondersteunt en bezielt degenen, die het rechte denken en doen. Zij, die onvoorwaardelijk op God vertrouwden, hebben ondervonden, dat schijnbaar onoplosbare moeilijkheden tot de voldoening van alle belanghebbenden werden opgelost, vertragingen werden voorkomen en hun was bewezen, dat gerechtigheid altijd zegeviert.

Gedurende een hevigen orkaan, dichtbij de kust van Florida [V. S. A.] ondervonden een moeder en haar dochtertje, die beiden beoefenaars van de Christelijke Wetenschap waren, goddelijke bescherming, terwijl zij zich alleen van vrede bewust waren geweest. De storm woedde een geheelen dag en nacht zonder ophouden, doch zij waren bevrijd van allen angst en onheil, doordat zij geheel op Gods tegenwoordigheid vertrouwden; hun huis was zelfs niet eens beschadigd. Tallooze boomen in hun buurt waren ontworteld en een bijzonder groote boom, die geruimen tijd in de richting van hun huis had staan zwaaien, viel eindelijk in tegenovergestelde richting neer, zonder ergens eenige schade te veroorzaken.

„'s Menschen toevlucht is in het geestelijke," 'in de schaduw des Almachtigen' ", zoo verzekert ons Mrs. Eddy op blz. 57 van *Unity of Good*. Als wij dag aan dag de bewijzen van dit geestelijke feit leveren, zullen wij bescherming, levenslust en waren voorspoed vinden.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sunrise

A girl, facing the sun
in the early morning,
stands on a hill,
quite still,
and smiles—

HELEN QUITZOW

Refuge in Spirituality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE ACCOUNT in Genesis of Noah's experience in the ark, there is described the incident of the dove which was released, and later returned with no evidence of having found a resting place. Subsequently, when the dove again was sent forth, and returned bearing an olive leaf, it signified that the waters had somewhat abated, and promised the appearing of a quiet resting place for the ark.

May not this story illustrate the need to seek and find quiet resting places when human affairs seem turbulent and unrelenting in their intensity? To find refuge from the storm of material unrest is indeed a longing of the human heart, the satisfaction of which is found only in spirituality. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Christian Science is the reinstatement of primitive Christianity as taught by Christ Jesus. It shows men how to free thought from the mounting fears and discords of a mortal sense of existence by utilizing the correct understanding of God as omnipotent, unchanging Love, and of man as the likeness of God, at one with his heavenly Parent.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584) Mary Baker Eddy thus defines "dove": "A symbol of divine Science; purity and peace; hope and faith." Divine Science, which today proclaims the true status of man as immortal and perfect always, brings its pure messages of hope and peace to spiritually receptive hearts. However, a consciousness filled with thoughts of self, discouragement, antipathy, or skepticism is by no means receptive, and must be divested of these wrong thoughts in order that the healing ideas of Truth may enter and operate.

Mortal beliefs of chance, heredity, and medical theories would have one believe that the footsteps of individuals are often dogged by misfortune, disease, and fluctuating good. But what joy comes from exchanging this view—wholly unauthorized by God, who is divine Principle—for the facts of man's true selfhood, which reflects God! This alone is the truth about man, and therefore one can refute gratefully whatever bespeaks mortality, limitation, fear, and suffering, and say with the Psalmist (Psalms 23:6), "Goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life." There is no power to originate or perpetuate the falsities of material sense, because the only power controlling man and the universe is God, good, the source of constant and impartial blessedness.

When trials beset one, oftentimes bringing aggressive suggestions, such as bitterness, resentment, self-pity, or futility, the quick and reliable remedy lies in contemplating and following the example of the Way-shower. When discords were presented to him, Christ Jesus instantly rejected their claims to reality and influence and steadfastly maintained in his pure consciousness the supremacy of God, the allness and eternality of perfect cause and perfect creation. How, in the face of such indomitable spiritual realization, could errors of any description possibly stand? They could not and did not, as his ministry inspiringly records for the encouragement of all mankind.

Man's God-bestowed dominion is available to each individual in proportion to his ability to know himself and others as they are known to God,—pure, free, and immortal. Poverty, injustice, disease, handicaps, and accidents may be met and overcome on the basis of their unreality. Referring to the ever-present Christ, so perfectly manifested by Jesus, Mrs. Eddy has written in "No and Yes" (p. 36): "The human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real. It was this retreat from material to spiritual selfhood which recuperated him for triumph over sin, sickness, and death."

In the same way that ignorant or careless mistakes never affect the undeviating rules of mathematics, so conjectures and opinions as to the nature of man as mortal and finite never alter the absolute truth that man is spiritual. In the ratio of one's willingness to grasp and practice this fact, thereby turning from mortal sense to spiritual reality, does one enjoy serenity and freedom. In spiritual reality righteousness is dominant. Knowing this, one will not prolong the belief in adversity by becoming anxious or rebellious, by blaming another for obstructing justice, happiness, or one's opportunities, or by feeling fainthearted. Rather should one endeavor to realize that perfect Mind embraces and governs all real entities, and that no phase of mortality can thwart the fulfillment of God's laws. One can rejoice in the assurance that the hosts of heaven are aiding and sustaining him in this holy attitude. God supports and inspires the right thinker and doer. Individuals who have uncompromisingly relied upon God have seen apparently hopeless difficulties solved to the satisfaction of all involved, delays eliminated, and justice proved triumphant.

Protection and peace were experienced by two Christian Scientists, a mother and her young daughter, during a very severe hurricane off the Florida coast. The storm raged for a day and a night without cessation, but they were both freed from fear of harm through reliance on God's everpresence, and no destruction touched their home. Numerous trees were uprooted in that vicinity, and a particularly large tree directly in front of their home swayed toward the house for several hours, but it fell finally in the opposite direction without harm to anything.

"Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty,'" we are assured by Mrs. Eddy in "Unity of Good" (p. 57). The day by day proving of this spiritual fact affords us protection, joy, and true success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

Second Section

R

Intimate Message: Washington

Old Vistas Have Disappeared ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Willis J. Abbot once speculated in this newspaper on just what monument would ultimately be erected on the central triangular strip in the heart of Washington lying between the Commerce Department, the Treasury and the Willard Hotel. If I turn my head from where I am writing this I can give the answer. It is not a monument at all. Every inch of that central spot has been covered now with the big sprawling three-story "office of information" building that has gone up, as though by magic, to help meet the acute shortage of office space in this crowded world capital. The hammers of the workers knocking down the construction palings come to me now.

Washington sees strange temporary buildings going up in every nook and corner. The commonest expression heard motoring about the streets these days is, "Well, look at that. I wonder where that thing came from!"

All along the sides of the Lincoln reflecting pool long frame temporary buildings are rising. The old polo field in the cherry blossom area has been turned into parking space. Old vistas have disappeared. Right across the lovely reflecting pool itself, that connects the gleaming Washington monument with the Lincoln memorial an overhead walkway of two-by-fours has been built, reminiscent of the erstwhile Sixth Avenue "el" in New York City, connecting the Navy Building on one side with the new temporary Navy Buildings on the other. When will these structures come down? The question brings a sigh. For the Navy Building itself was a "temporary" structure in the World War. It still stands where it did.

A War Capital Filled With Military Uniforms

Washington is today a war capital and world center. It is filled with military uniforms. It is engrossed in the same blackouts, bond campaigns and similar drives as other cities. The Virginia automobiles are wearing last year's license plates to save metal. The City is collecting waste paper. I know this to my cost for Boy Scout Troop 15 commandeered me to bring 280 pounds of baled newspapers down to the junkman this morning, and I discovered that so much waste paper is now suddenly being collected that the price has crashed. Yes, it used to be 60 cents a hundred pounds and has dropped to 40, and I shall disappoint Troop 15 by returning with only $1.12 for War Savings Stamps tonight. It epitomizes in miniature some of the difficulties that willing civilian war effort is running into.

Congress is keeping more nearly abreast of this war than the last previous one. It is making its inquiries into war profits concurrently with the war, instead of waiting to expose them afterwards, as the Nye Committee did last time. On the investigation side these committees are doing a good job. They are supplying the public with day-to-day details, and scrutinizing and spurring the Administration on at every hand. Sometimes the members are a little too harsh, perhaps, or a little too hasty in their snap jugments, but on the whole they are doing what needs to be done. Incidentally in the Senate Patents Committee investigation three former isolationists, La Follette, Bone, and D. Worth Clark are finding a significant vehicle for their energies and are taking the lead in what may be a highly constructive inquiry.

Congressional Elections Have Come

Fear was expressed last year in some quarters that the congressional elections of 1942 might never be held. They are on their way now and the first primary took place this week in Illinois. The isolationist arguments of some of their leaders is water under the bridge now. The party in Illinois easily re-nominated C. Wayland Brooks, the incumbent Senator, a leader of what the Chicago Tribune calls the "prewar non-interventionists." Likable Minority Leader "Joe" Martin of Massachusetts is another fairly typical "prewar non-interventionist." He voted against an appropriation to fortify Guam, he voted to recommit the bill for additional defenses of the Panama Canal, he voted to retain the arms embargo, he voted against the Lend-Lease bill, he voted against extension of the draft act and the arming of American merchant ships. It will be interesting to note next November whether the electorate still holds against Congressmen such mis-judgments, or will decide to let bygones be bygones in newer and fresher war issues.

President Roosevelt shows little change in the war. The White House press conferences grew too big and membership was cut down, but they continue as ever and are generally friendly informal affairs. But there is less news in them. Mr. Roosevelt is not talking at all about military strategy these days.

Last night on the way home from a drive I stopped the car outside the Lincoln Memorial. The big brooding figure was illuminated in the marble memorial looking out, as always, through the great pillars over Washington and the nation. Half a dozen other cars pulled up in silence in the few seconds I was there and then went away again. It was as refreshing as a silent moment in a cathedral. The dark boxwood gave off its spring scent. Washington, and what it stands for, is really not much changed these days. Only a sentry, standing with fixed bayonet on the steps, told of the new crisis.

The American Indian Speaks:

Indian Day in the Americas ..... *By Ta-De-Win*

Tomorrow is Indian Day in all the Americas, from the barrens and tundras of Northern Canada to the southernmost part of South America. It signifies a Good Neighbor policy for the original Americans. The celebration is an outgrowth of that first Inter-American Indian Conference which convened April 19, 1940, at Patzcuaro, Mexico, and from which emerged the permanent Inter-American Institute which forges another link in the chain of hemispheric solidarity.

Indian delegates at Patzcuaro asked that Indian Day be on April 19, since that was the memorable day when anthropologists, government officials, and Indians from the Americas conferred for the first time on the problems and well-being of the American aborigines.

Don't think of this Indian Day as a "honky-tonk" affair, when Indians, in full regalia, parade behind a brass band through the main street of the nearest white man's town, converted for the time being into another Coney Island. Rather this Indian Day calls upon the Governments of the Americas to celebrate with festivities for the enjoyment of the Indians themselves, as well as with more serious programs which help make Indians realize the positive artistic and cultural values of their race. Indianists, further, are urged to provide for interpretative articles in magazines and newspapers, so as to make the public Indian conscious.

High Goal Is Set

The conference at Patzcuaro was decidedly more than an idle gesture, for since then Indian groups, clubs and institutes have been formed, whose duty it is to ferret out and report Indian exigencies, and work with already organized Government Bureaus for the alleviation of intolerable conditions. An example of this is the group of Indianists who, a short time ago, penetrated difficult Indian terrain and brought back reports of pathetic living conditions, little less than the slavery imposed upon them by descendants of their original Spanish conquerors.

Referring to the Indians of Argentina, Dr. Aquiles Ygobone said that if years ago instead of trying to subjugate the Indians, the Spanish overlords had kept their vassels from exploiting them, the word "Indian" would be officially eliminated, and the Indian would now be considered as a regular citizen in the collective life of the nation. But Indianists also feel that where primitive groups are living contentedly, far from the white man's haunts, they should be protected from pseudo civilization, until such time when leaders of their own race return to help them adjust their lives to "other times, other customs."

90,000,000 Indians

Conditions vary so among the more than 90,000,000 Indians of the Americas that there can be no formulated plan for all tribes. At least, however, they now have in common this Indian Day. And Indians are invited to speak right out and make their wants known, as did that Haida Indian who stated in a radio address that if leaders in the industrial world would recognize some obligation to the Indian and lend him an encouraging hand, latent qualities that once made the Haida the "Viking of the North Pacific" would be rekindled. It is, he said, unfair competition with whites that keeps many well-qualified Indians from the professional and business world.

One other concrete result of that Patzcuaro Conference is the publication of two bi-lingual magazines by the Inter-American Indian Institute, which has its headquarters in Mexico City. There is the quarterly América Indigena devoted to a serious study of Indian matters and the findings of Indianists; and the bi-monthly Boletin Indigenista, which furnishes current news relative to Indians, such as the announcement of this Indian Day which was in the last Boletin.

This Indian Day will have been worthwhile if it does nothing more than make the casual reader and the man in the street know that there are still Indians in the Americas—that there are Indians who are making a good showing in every branch of our armed forces. And all that these Indians ask in return is to be regarded as real, human beings, and not as curiosities and museum specimens!

To Change the Subject:

Two Wheelmen Not in Chicago ..... *By Alice Myers*

Sydney and I wish we were in Chicago this week end. We'd love to join the parade of wheelmen tomorrow, and pedal our way from Soldier Field through the loop to Garfield Park with fellow enthusiasts from all over the country. But we decided we couldn't quite make it this year. That is, I decided. Sydney was willing; I was weak.

They say it's the first annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen since before we came into the world. The League was organized back in 1879 when transportation in this country was something like what it's going to be in 1943 if the War Production Board keeps up its good work. It's a shame to keep Sydney away from this historic meeting and such an opportunity to show off his handsome opal-blueness. Maybe next year we'll be more sure of ourselves.

You see, Sydney and I became a bicycle team only two months ago. And he still has the upper hand, at least when it comes to hills. To be sure, I rode him home from the store on that blustery Saturday afternoon when we first met. However, it was simply because I felt even more foolish walking beside him through the streets of Boston. My nonchalance was only skin deep. I hadn't been on a bicycle for, well, quite awhile. I had on my new-this-year winter coat (a bold plaid with a wide, circular skirt), not to mention my best shoes and a good pair of gloves, all of which I was already conserving for the "duration."

Trouble From a Second Speed

Sydney must have sensed my inward trepidation. But he said nothing. That was the trouble. Albeit panting, I was beginning to feel less ill at ease despite the amused glances of passing motorists and passed pedestrians, when we came to a stoplight. At Newbury Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Some of you will know the corner. Streetcars lurch around it. Autos swish past it. It's a bustling place at any time of the day. We rolled up, coat tails flapping, just as the light turned red.

That's where I have it in for Sydney. He didn't say a word about that new attachment of his called a second speed. It caught my heel as I dismounted at the curb.

His reform of my wardrobe began right there. It was an ignominious beginning. Indeed, I hoped fervently that no one I knew saw it. But I came up from my sudden, violent contact with the sidewalk thoroughly convinced that nylon stockings are not the ideal garb in the presence of Sydney.

The wind and my office colleagues have continued the reform. For instance, I never thought I could wear turbans. Perhaps I still can't, but now I do. One of my colleagues, who tooted by me as I was pedaling home across the Fenway one evening, took exception, next day, to my little white hat. I admitted I was rushing the season, but explained that it was the only hat I could find in my closet that promised to stay on.

Here's One Who Prefers Skirts to Slacks

"The rest of you looked fine," he said, "but that hat makes you look as if you'd stolen the bicycle." I figured he ought to know; he works in an art department. So that was that. I prefer skirts for riding, though. They don't get all tangled up around my ankles the way slacks do.

Sydney is having a revolutionary effect on my life in more ways than one. I now plan errands to give him exercise. I leave the office promptly in order to get him home ahead of the traffic—which, we regret to say, does not seem to be thinning any, for all the WPB's threats to tires and gasoline. Even my vacation this year is arranged to include him. He doesn't know it, but that's when I expect to get the best of him and his second speed. When I get him alone on a Vermont hill!

Traffic is really our only problem. Traffic and little boys. We ignore the latter and try to be considerate of the motorists. I've told Sydney about my motoring friend who always maintained that she'd rather meet a 10-ton truck any day than one lone bicycle. Our tail-light sends out a bright red signal as we pedal over to the air-raid wardens' meetings on starlit evenings; and we're proud of our bomb-shaped headlight. Policemen are friendly. In fact, we're enjoying the spring.

But our hearts are in Chicago this week end. As we ride along to church tomorrow we'll be thinking of the parade the wheelmen are having. And we'll be waiting eagerly for the new code of bicycle conduct they're formulating out there.

Most Ukrainians in the U. S. Are Loyal Citizens

But one group among them is ardently pro-Hitler and provides many Nazi agents.

Americans at War
Forty-second of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham

One of the newest large groups of "new Americans" is that of the Ukrainians, who are members of the Slav family. In considering them, it is well to keep in mind four things: First they belong to a subjugated, oppressed people with a revolutionary tradition. Second, they provide a proportionately larger number of active Hitler agents than any other nationality group here, except recently arrived Nazi Germans. Third, a majority of the Ukrainians in America are workers and most of these are ardently loyal to the United Nations. Fourthly the Ukrainians are people.

This last statement seems very trite and banal. But it is important. For centuries, the Ukrainians have been treated by most states as something less than human. They have been serfs, laborers, peasants, servants, steerage, recruits, parishioners, foreigners, customers, Rooshans, Hunkies and many other things but not people—not brothers and sisters

The Ukrainians of Europe constitute the largest nation of subjugated human beings in the western world. On most maps you cannot find Ukrainia or the Ukraine, any more than you could Arkadia. There is no such state. And there has been no such state for centuries. The Ukrainians have no official national flag, no national army, few national schools, only a very small "intelligentsia." Before 1914 their country was partitioned among Austria, Hungary and Russia; after 1918 among Poland, Russia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Pix

Ukrainian Peasants of Carpatho-Russia

The thousands of Ukrainians in the United States, most of them working in industrial centers, have for the most part come from rural regions of central Europe, where in the days before the Nazis such a peaceful agricultural scene as this was frequent. The Ruthenians making a festivity of livestock market day here are from the largest of the 27 groups of Ukrainians. The Ukraine has been repeatedly the field for other people's battles. Much of the present Nazi-Russian conflict is taking place on homeland of these "people from on the edge-land," which is what Mr. Markham tells us the name Ukrainian means.

From On the Edge-Land

Their name means "people from on-the-edge land," and they really lived on the edge of nations, on the edge of life, at a crossroads where great powers have met and still meet. Much of the present Nazi-Russian fighting is taking place in the Ukraine. It is Ukrainian farms and cities that are being "scorched; it is Ukrainian mothers and children that are being massacred with tanks and bombs. Ukraine has been repeatedly the field of other people's battles, and after the armies have passed, the Ukrainians have remained partitioned, shorn of rights, subjugated, serving foreigners.

Polish landlords had Ukrainian serfs, Hungarian lords had Ukrainian serfs, Austrian lords had Ukrainian serfs, Russian lords had Ukrainian serfs.

Still the Ukrainians were not exterminated, nor completely crushed in spirit. They sang their sad way into perpetuity. They plowed a dark unbroken furrow through the ages and through the finest chernozem(black earth) in Europe. They preserved their language, in many dialects, and never ceased to strive for liberty, in many secret ways. Naturally, their leaders became rebels, as did leaders once in Hungary, Ireland, Macedonia, Italy, and the Thirteen Colonies.

Into the Coal Shafts

About six decades ago, the Ukrainians began migrating to the United States. They settled mostly in industrial centers, hundreds of thousands in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Many became miners. Not a few dingy, coal-digging, Appalachian towns were composed almost entirely of Slovaks, Polacks and Ukrainians.

Perhaps the humblest of these three humble Slav groups were the Ukrainians, who seemed to change most of their vowels into "ee-s" and their consonants into "k-s". Many of these people were actually "bootlegged" out of Europe and "bootlegged' into American mines. They were secretly contracted by steamship agents, stealthily conducted over Europe's mountain ranges and across state borders, then brought in droves to distant unknown lands. Some who were booked to Pennsylvania landed in Texas. One group was actually taken against its will clear to the Hawaiian Islands.

Many of those who did get to the Monongahela Valley found themselves used as strike breakers. Bewildered and helpless victims of ruthless agents, they were thrust into mines to take the places of men who had dared demand a little more from life. Again they were being used as serfs. They were slandered, often beaten, frequently stoned.

It would be difficult to imagine a more unpromising beginning. Or a more divided people. Not only were they separated from the other groups but torn from one another by traditions, religions, dynastic affiliations, costumes, customs and dialects. Rival European rulers had used every device to separate Ukrainians from one another and denationalize them. Many Ukranians didn't know their national origins. So in the United States they are still divided as they were in Europe.

One group of them has long been fairly close to the Germans. It consists of Ukrainians whose lands were under the Hapsburgs. The Austrian rulers had often treated both their Polish and Ukrainian subjects better than these same groups were treated in Russia. Perhaps the Hapsburgs wished to secure their aid in the struggle against Russia.

In any case, many Ukrainians came to feel that Teutons were better friends than their fellow Slavs. They hoped that Germans would help deliver them from their brother Russians, just as the revolutionary Americans looked to Frenchmen to help deliver them from their brothers, the English. That alignment of some Ukrainians with the Germans began in Czarist times and was carried over to the Bolshevist and Nazi era. Some Ukrainians still look to Germans for liberation, just as some Indians look to Japan for liberation.

Such an attitude is not at all unusual. The Irish have availed themselves of German aid, so have Croatians, Macedonians, Slovaks, Spaniards, Frenchmen. Even the American Colonists were aided in their fight for freedom by Germans. A revolutionary group seeks help wherever it thinks it can find it, even though such help often leads to still further enslavement.

As is easy to understand, Ukrainians in America became more revolutionary than most of the others back home. How could it be otherwise in this land of liberty? Every group here from an oppressed land becomes revolutionary. The Bostonians and Virginians began the revolutionary surge; Irishmen, Croatians, Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians continue it. Trotsky, De Valera, Masaryk got a start here. Kossuth also came here.

So it was not strange that 11 years ago, the Ukrainians here formed "The Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukrain," commonly known as ODWU. This is a very formidable secret society. Its members are as conspirators. They take very solemn oaths of allegiance to their leaders and their cause. Their loyalty to America is altogether secondary. To make matters worse, the ODWU was formed under the auspices of Berlin and the supreme allegiance of its members is given to a Ukrainian chief in Berlin. The ODWU has served as a Nazi agency, just as the Bund did. It has been part of a pro-Nazi network.

Bund Parades

The sympathy of some Ukrainian leaders for the Nazis has been demonstrative and flamboyant. They have marched in Bund parades. Some of their papers have ardently supported Hitler in the war. In December, 1941, that is during the month in which America was attacked by the Axis, the organ of the Ukrainian nationalists, published in New York, wrote, ". . . the Ukraine must now pass to an offensive and take an active part in all activities which will be allotted to her in the gigantic struggle which is being victoriously waged by the Powers of the Axis."

How extremely sympathetic some Slav leaders in the United States are toward Hitler is shown by the following citations, taken from a Russian-language American paper:

"The longed for hour has struck. The dream has become a reality. . . . A quiver, a sacred quiver of ecstasy and triumph has seized our souls—the souls of Russian Fascists."

That sacred thrill of Slav ecstasy came after Hitler led his Teutonic Juggernaut into Russia.

Another ecstatic writer exclaims: "All Russians (in the U. S.) should fall on their knees and thank the Almighty that he has shed the light of His Grace on Russia, as on Easter night we should embrace one another and give expression to our boundless joy over liberation."

That "light of Grace" shed upon Russia were bombs falling from Nazi airplanes and cities going up in flames.

Such lurid sentiments expressed by the Slav Fascists in the United States, are identical with those nourished by some revolutionary Ukrainian leaders here. Nor are these ecstatic pro-Hitler declarations made only in newspaper exhortations. The Ukrainian Nationalists got control of large Ukrainian lodges in the United States.

The strongest of them is the Ukrainian National Association of Jersey City. It is 60 years old, has a capital of $6,000,000 and nearly 40,000 members. It publishes a rather widely read daily in the Ukrainian language, called Svoboda (Liberty). This vigorous organization has a very creditable past record and during most of its history has worked in accordance with American traditions. Practically every "new American" group here had a paper called Liberty, or Free Word, or National Will.

These Ukrainians were like the Irish and many others. They worked for Liberty. They educated the members of the lodge, helped them in trouble, raised their morale and made them feel important. When they were against Czarist Russia, most Americans applauded. When they directed their efforts against Bolshevik Russia, perhaps even more Americans applauded. But then a new factor entered into the situation. Some joined up with the Nazis and thereby went against America. At the present time, some Ukrainian leaders associated with Svoboda and connected with the lodge of which it is the organ may be considered disseminators of disloyalty. It is probable that no foreign language group in the country presents a more formidable danger.

Moreover, the Ukrainian danger is by no means confined to the Svoboda group. The secret revolutionary society ODWU has hundreds of members and they are scattered through many of the northeastern states. Pittsburgh is one of their centers. Also, just as American Nazis had cultured representatives, like George Sylvester Viereck, now in prison, working in university circles so Ukrainian scholars subtly plead Hitler's cause in prominent American universities.

Nazi Advanced Forces

It is notorious that Hitler has worked through Ukrainians in South America and in Canada. The Nazis have boasted how they worked through Ukrainians in Russia, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Ukrainians have literally constituted a part of Hitler's advanced forces. He maintains three separate Ukrainian conspiratorial groups in Germany Their lines go out into most countries. Certainly, they reach some Ukrainian leaders here.

One must ever keep in mind that a revolutionist is a special kind of person. He has only one supreme loyalty and scorns everything else. He places his cause above all other things. John Brown was an example of such a revolutionist. So was Lenin. So was the Bulgarian Christo Boteff who said:

"What can you do with a man who doesn't care if you separate his head from his body?"

Well what can you do? Some Ukrainians are such revolutionists.

It must constantly be borne in mind that most Ukrainians here work in war industries. Some of these are told day after day in a sort of secret way by conspiratorial propagandists that they shouldn't make cannon, airplanes and boats to fight Hitler, who they say is trying to free the Ukraine. Such agents deliver their messages in church vestibules, in saloons, in clubs, lodges, work shops. "Don't be a traitor to the Ukraine," they say, "Put emery dust in the engines; leave defects in the guns, be true to the cause!"

The leaders of Hitler's Ukrainian agents in the United States need very careful watching.

Declaration of Loyalty

This is an unpleasant picture, but does not by any means apply to all Americans of Ukrainian origin. This nationality group is more divided than any other and most members of most divisions are loyal to America. Two Ukrainian groups in Pittsburgh, for example, who are from Carpathian-Russia and reject the name Ukrainian, have recently joined in the following declaration:

Our aims, purposes and objectives are the dedication of the fullest energies, fortunes and, if need be, the lives of the officers, directors, members and adherents of our respective organizations to insure:

The preservation of our glorious country, the United States of America, and it truly democratic constitution, for all time to come.

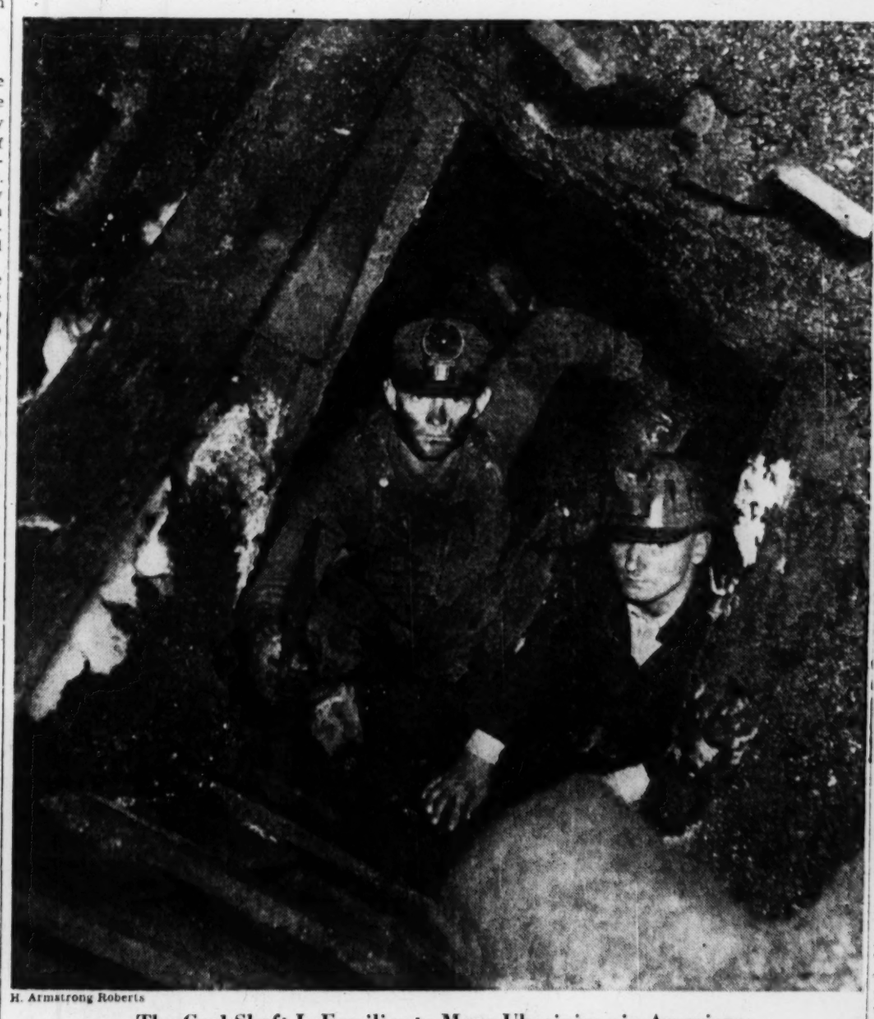
The complete victory of America, England, Russia, China, and their brave, loyal Allies over the ruthless Axis Powers, Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary and Rumania.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, Holland and the other "subjugated" nations from Nazi tyranny.

The liberation of Carpathian-Russia from the brutal enforced occupation of the Hungarians (Magyars), and its re-union as an autonomous self-governing state under the terms of the St. Germain-en-Lay Treaty with Czechoslovakia.

The co-ordination of the activities of the half million Americans of Carpathian-Russian lineage, regardless of religious persuasion or station in life, in behalf of our common objectives.

This is one of the broadest most unequivocal and most sincere declarations made by any group in the United States. It truly represents the views of most Ukrainians here. Most are toiling faithfully in the arsenal of democracy and serving loyally in the armies and navies of democracy. They hope their various Ukraines will soon enjoy freedom, but they realize their chief duty is to serve this last bastion of freedom, in this epochal struggle for freedom. They spurn ODWU, disassociate themselves from Ukrainian conspirators and offer this land their full measure of devotion.



H. Armstrong Roberts

The Coal Shaft Is Familiar to Many Ukrainians in America

About six decades ago they began migrating to the United States, settling mostly in industrial centers. There are hundreds of thousands of them in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. Many became miners. Says Mr. Markham: "Not a few dingy coal-digging Appalachian towns are composed almost entirely of Slovaks, Polacks, and Ukrainians."

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	175,000
Previous day's sales	418,395
1942 volume to date	34,076,634
1941 volume to date	39,204,619

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Tokyo reports that American planes had bombed that city and other areas in Japan infused some confidence in the stock market today after a week of substantial losses on the Laval affair.

There was a general recovery in prices at the opening but most gains were modest and transactions failed to expand appreciably above recent restricted levels. Short covering contributed a fair part of the demand.

On the rally there was some increase in offerings and many of the top gains of fractions to around a point were shaded near the final hour.

Prominent on the comeback were Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak and Sears Roebuck. These were under considerable pressure yesterday. Narrower gains were recorded by Chrysler, Youngstown Sheet, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Philip Morris, Standard Oil (N. J.), Santa Fe and Southern Railway.

American Telephone failed to move with the trend and reached a new low.

Bond Market Quiet

Bond prices held within narrow limits in quiet trading today, with a number of the cheaper rail liens giving a more cheerful appearance as gains of fractions as the closing hour approached.

Foreign loans failed to reflect the reported aerial bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities, excepting a quarter-point gain by Australia 5s of '55.

But few U. S. treasuries were traded and they were slightly off from yesterday's close.

Among the rails displaying small plus signs were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77F, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Santa Fe 3s, Rock Island general 4s of '88 and B. & O. stamped convertibles of '60.

Down a shade were New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Erie 4½s of 2015.

Court Approves Fees In Rock Island Case

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has approved fees totalling $1,012,521 for groups of attorneys, accountants, protective committees and others involved during the past several years in reorganization proceedings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

The fees were previously approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission following a hearing to fix ceilings on amounts to be allowed the various groups. The largest was for $153,199 to the New York law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, counsel for the protective committee of first an drefunding mortgage holders. This committee itself was allowed $71,654. Other fees approved by the court included:

Alexander & Green, of New York City, attorneys for the General Mortgage Bondholders Committee, $79,609, plus expenses of $39,583.

Milbank, Tweed & Hope of New York City, counsel for the Chase National Bank of New York, trustee for the convertible bonds, $38,-071.

WPB Employees' Efficiency Checked

WASHINGTON (AP)—A "spring house cleaning" check-up on employees of the War Production Board is under way, WPB officials disclosed, with two dozen experts from private business surveying personnel efficiency from top to bottom.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson, who ordered the survey, was said not to be contemplating a wholesale shake-up, but to have in mind preventing any further mushroom growth of WPB, if possible, by making more efficient use of the existing staff.

"Some heads may fall, but that depends on what develops from the study," one official said. "The main idea is to find out whether we can make better use of existing employees by reclassifying some in jobs better suited to their abilities, giving more work to persons with time on their hands, and eliminating any duplicating units."

Building Awards High in March

NEW YORK — Construction contracts awarded last month in the 37 Eastern states totaled $610,-799,000, the highest March total recorded since 1927 and almost $131,000,000 ahead of the corresponding month last year, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Each of the three major categories of construction—non-residential, residential and heavy engineering — showed substantial increases over last year both for the month of March and for the first quarter of the year, the corporation reported.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $321,000,000, in the week ended April 15, a decrease of $11,-000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $337,000,-000.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
49⅞	37⅝	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¾	Adams Exp .60g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
38⅛	30⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf xw	7	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
17	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	17¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr17
5⅛	3⅝	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
149	119	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
12⅛	10⅞	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	6	125	124	125	+2½
14¼	12¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr14
6⅝	4⅛	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
81	67	Allied Strs (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
30⅛	24½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	
18¾	14¾	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	9	24½	23½	23½	—1
1½	⅞	Alpha P Cem 12e	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	Apr17
56	43	Amal Leather	4	1			Apr14
23⅜	19	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
48¼	25¼	Amerada Pet (2)	1	43	43	43	Apr17
73¼	57⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	197⅜	197⅜	197⅜	+ ½
5¼	3⅝	Am Airlines 1½g	12	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅛	Am Bk Note 20e	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
33	25⅜	Am Bosch (1½e)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Apr17
65¾	58	Am Br Shoe (1¼e)	6	53⅜	53	53	— ⅜
166	159	Am Cable & R	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
73¾	67	Am Can (4)	17	59½	58¾	59	
20½	16⅛	Am Can pf (7)		161	160	160	Apr15
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅛	25	25	
20½	6¼	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
110	105¼	Am Ch & C (1.25e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	Apr17
98	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	1	70	70	70	Apr16
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	Apr17
7⅜	5⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr17
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
5⅜	3⅜	Am & For Pow	1	1½	1½	1½	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	183¼	183¼	183¼	Apr15
23⅜	11½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	21	21	21	Apr17
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31½	21¼	Am Hide & Lea	6	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	Apr17
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
46½	36⅞	Am-Home Pr 2.40	6	37½	37½	37½	Apr17
13¼	11⅛	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	29	29	29	Apr17
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Invest Ill (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	76	76	76	Apr15
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	4⅜	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr17
22¾	17	Am Metal (1¼e)	7	17	16¾	16¾	Apr17
14	3	Am Power & Lt	15	½	½	½	
26¼	16	APL $6 pf (17.4k)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
2	1½	APL $5 pf (1.55k)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
47⅜	41⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12	10	Am Roll Mill 1¼e	15	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (1¼e)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr14
7⅜	6¼	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
43	33	Am Smelt (1½e)	7	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
341¼	298	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
208	161½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	199½	199½	199½	
12	9⅜	Am St Fdrs(1½e)	8	167⅜	166¾	166¾	+ ⅜
8½	7½	Am Stores (1¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar (2e)	5	17½	17	17½	Apr15
21½	17½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞	—17⅜
134¾	111⅝	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr17
49¾	35	Am Tel & Tel(9)	21	1133¼	113	1133½	— ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob (1e)	4	35	35	35	Apr17
3	4	Am Tob B (1e)	13	35½	35	35	— ¼
27	22	Am Tob pf (6)	4	123½	123	123	Apr17
116½	110	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	Apr17
31¼	17⅜	Am Viscose (1e)	5	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
70¼	45	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	110	110	110	
55¾	4	Am Water Wks	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
76⅜	56	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
57⅜	39¼	Am Woolen	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
50	43½	Am Wool pf(2k)	6	59¾	58¾	59	Apr17
28⅝	24¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
10	8	Anaconda (1½e)	19	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ½
15	11	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1⅜
35	29	Andes Cop (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
111⅝	109	A P W Paper	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
41⅜	3	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
67½	53⅞	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr17
66	66	Armour Ill	6	3⅜	3	3	
26¼	21	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55	55	55	+ ½
7¼	5⅞	Armstrong C 1¼e	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
4	3	Arnold C (.3e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Apr17
63¼	43⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
77½	61½	Assd Dry Goods	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr17
83	64	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Apr10
25	20	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
39	27½	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
70	60¼	Atch T&SF (2e)	12	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ½
28	20	Atch T&SF pf 5	5	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
23½	17½	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
109¼	102½	Atl G&WI pf 5g	5	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
7	6⅜	Atl Refining (1)	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	4⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
70	50	Atlas Corp (1¼e)	4	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
9⅜	7⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	47½	47½	47½	Apr17
5⅜	1¼	Atlas Powd (3⅛e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
4⅛	3	Austin Nichols	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr17
		Avia Corp (.10e)	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr16
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Apr16
6	3	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr17
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1½e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr17
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
110¾	71	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
7⅜	6¾	Beid-Hem (.80)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16½	14½	Bell Aire (2g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
52	46½	Bent Ind pf (2½)	10	11½	11	11	Apr15
24¼	18¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	Apr14
66⅞	56	Beth Steel (1½e)	13	183⅜	183¼	183¾	Apr17
121	114⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Apr17
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr14
21⅛	15¾	Boeing Airplane	7	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr15
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr17
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	9	19	18¾	18¾	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
21½	11½	Boston & Maine	1	11½	11½	11½	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	11⅞	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7⅞	Bridgeport B (1)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	Apr17
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr17
	½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
9¾	7½	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
35	29	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	6⅝	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr17
15¾	14⅛	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¼	19	19	Apr17
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	21½	21½	21½	Apr17
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6¼	5⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr17
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Bros .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
8¾	6½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	
		Byron Jack ¼e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr17
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr17
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
7⅛	5⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15½	11⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	Campbell W ¼e	3	14⅛	14	14	
4⅞	3⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
37½	30⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Apr17
27¾	24	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
3	2½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
69	54¾	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2½	2½	2½	
42	32	Case (JI) (7g)	3	57	57	57	+2
21¼	15⅜	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	32	32	32	
8¼	6½	Celanese (½e)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	16¼	Celotex (1)	2	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	1¾	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr17
20⅝	18½	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
24	19¾	Cent RR NJ	9	19	18¾	18¾	
21½	11½	Cent Violeta 1g	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Apr15
31¾	27	Century Rib M	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
2½	1⅞	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	28½	26½	26½	Apr 9
19	16¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	17	17	17	Apr15
17⅞	15½	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
7½	5¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r30
56¾	27⅝	Checker Cab	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr11
98	89	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ½
4	2⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Apr17
1⅝	⅝	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
		Chi & E Ill	10	¼	¼	⅝	Apr17
		Chi & E Ill A	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
		Chi Great West	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	5	5	5	
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
39⅜	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36	36	36	Apr15
52	50	C P 1 pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
		Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
3⅜	1⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
3¼	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr15
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr16
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	12	53⅜	53	53⅛	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	32	32	32	Apr17
29	23⅜	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Apr16
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	34	33¼	34	
36½	26⅝	Cluett Peab ¾e	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	4	63	63	63	—1
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	Apr14
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¾e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr17
18⅛	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
13½	8⅞	Colum Br B .30e	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr17
13¾	8¼	Col G & E (.10g)	17	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
63¾	51⅜	Columbia Pict	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 7
18⅞	16⅛	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	61	61	Apr17
100	91⅜	Comi Credit (3)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
25	20¼	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Apr17
103½	100¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	5	23¼	23	23	+ ¾
99¾	8	Comi Tr cv pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
44½	25½	Comi Solv (.55g)	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	17½	Com'th & South	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr17
33⅛	2¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	25½	25½	25½	— ½
16½	12⅜	Con Edis (1.80)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
21½	16½	Conde Nast 40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 8
11¾	8⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	22	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	Apr17
7⅜	5¼	Consol Airc (1e)	19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
		Consol Cig (11½g)	3	10	10	10	
		Cons Cop (3¾g)	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9¼	8⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	80¼	80	80¼	Apr17
21¾	11⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr15
6⅛	5	Cons Film pf 1¼k	2	7	7	7	Apr17
61⅜	43⅜	Cons Laundries	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr14
104	98	Consol Oil (1½)	13	5	5	5	
46¾	36	Consol'n Coal	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
41	32	Consol'n Coal pf	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Apr16
3	3	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	26	26	26	Apr17
9⅜	6⅞	Container (½e)	1	63¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
90¼	81	Cont Baking	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
20	17½	Cont Bak pf (.8)	12	21¾	23⅜	23⅜	
28⅜	22½	Cont Can (1½e)	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
40½	24½	Cont Diam F (1)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
116	112	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	7½	7½	7½	Apr14
	¾	Cont Motors .10e	2	323⅜	323⅜	323⅜	+ ⅜
83	69	Cont Oil Del ¼e	4	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
35⅜	30	Cont Steel (1¼e)	4	18	17¾	19	+ ½
126	122	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 4
21½	17⅜	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	Apr16
47¼	37	Corn Prods (3)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	Apr17
83	74½	Coty Inc (1g)	8	43	43	43	+ ¾
13¼	9¼	Coty Internat'l	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Apr17
15½	13	Crane Co (1g)	1	41	41	41	Apr15
8	6¼	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ⅛
19½	16⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	14	14	14	Apr17
41	32	Crown C&S ¼e	1	7	7	7	
11⅞	10½	Crown C pf (2¼)	2	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	— ⅛
36	27	Crown Zel (½e)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
79¼	67	Crucible Stl (1g)	9	103¾	103¼	103¼	Apr17
9	6	Crucible pf (5)	2	28¼	27¾	27¾	
83	74½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	70	69	70	Apr17
13¼	9⅛	Cuban-AS pf 5½	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
15½	13	Cudahy Pack	2	77	77	77	Apr17
8	6¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr17
18¾	14⅞	Curtis Publish	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr15
9⅜	6⅞	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	14	14	14	
25⅞	21⅜	Curtiss-W (1g)	15	7	6⅞	7	Apr16
17¾	13⅝	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	3	21½	21½	21½	
		Cutler-H (.35e)	2	14	14	14	Apr16
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	4	3	3	3	Apr13
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr 6
11⅜	8¾	Davison C (.60g)	4	9⅜	8¾

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Patent Reform Urged to Help Postwar Boom

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—It's a bright new world that Trust-buster Thurman Arnold envisions after the war—a world of strong but light magnesium airplanes and automobiles, of rivetless ships and plastic windowpanes.

In fact, he told the Senate Patents Committee yesterday, the accelerated production due to the war will prove to be a peacetime bonanza—provided national and international trade restricting agreements are outlawed.

Would Revise Bill

The Assistant Attorney General spoke during hearings on a bill which would permit the President to seize and license patents for the duration of the war. He said in his opinion the pending measure did not go far enough, but should be revised to take into consideration postwar problems.

After the conflict ends, he declared, "the unrestricted production of new wealth will create opportunities for new enterprises, large and small, to a degree undreamed of."

"If the patent bottlenecks are broken, and knowledge and skill are disseminated, new organizations will arise and be in a position to compete with each other after the war," Mr. Arnold added.

"That competition will come into being if the American people are convinced it is desirable and do not again tolerate combinations, either by private groups or government, to shut our new production down in order to stabilize the market after the war."

Mr. Arnold asserted the war was producing "new magic metals which can take the place of copper," that cheaper copper meant cheaper plumbing fixtures, and that "this in turn means more abundant housing."

Outlook for Magnesium

Magnesium, he pointed out, is 50 per cent lighter than aluminum. Both metals will be produced in vastly increased quantities. New welding techniques will mean lighter planes, trucks, and railroad cars, indicating, Mr. Arnold said, 10 to 15 per cent more cargo capacity and thus cheaper transportation.

"Welding and the use of lighter metals can offer undreamed-of opportunities in house construction," he said, citing that as the nation's greatest postwar need.

"Mass production of a new fuel with a 110-octane rating and 50 per cent more powerful than the present 100-octane (aviation) gasoline will be a reality within the year," he continued.

"After the war—if a gasoline monopoly does not prevent—this new fuel will mean 30 per cent more miles to the gallon. . . .

"The consumers' dollar will be worth more than it ever was before, and the farmers' products can be traded for more manufactured goods than ever before."

Department Store Sales Up 24 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Easter business of department stores, the Federal Reserve Board estimated, averaged about 24 per cent more than a year ago.

The estimate was made on the basis of dollar sales in the four weeks ended April 4. Since prices of most things are higher than a year ago, the increase in the number of articles sold probably was not as great as the gain in dollar sales.

In the last full week before Easter, the week ended April 4, department stores reported an average gain in dollar sales of 22 per cent. In the week ended March 28, sales were 25 per cent above a similar week last year. Easter came about a week later last year, however.

Business Personals

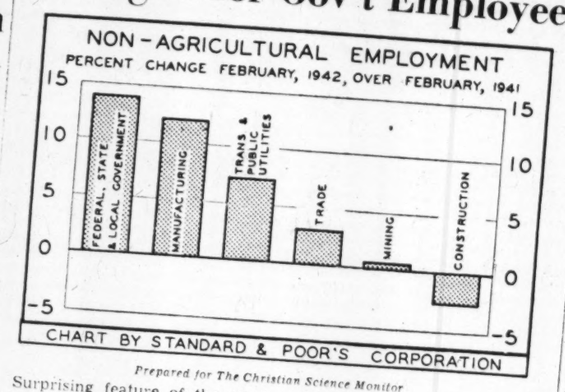
Blair & Co., announce that Allen D. Sapp has become associated with the Municipal Bond Department of their Philadelphia office. Mr. Sapp is well known throughout the country as one of the leading specialists in Pennsylvania municipal bonds. For the past eight years he has been with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane and prior to that time with the Municipal Department of E. H. Rollins & Sons Philadelphia office as manager.

Reynolds & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that William H. Clark has been admitted as general partner of the firm. Previous to joining Reynolds & Co. in 1935, Mr. Clark was vice-president and treasurer of C. W. Young & Co. Inc., investment counsel. He has specialized in bank management and investment work for some 20 years and has become one of the recognized authorities in this field.

Donald Smith, member of the Real Estate Board of New York, and formerly a partner of Quinn, Smith & Co., has opened an office at 80 Broad Street, New York. Mr. Smith will specialize in first mortgages, refinancing of existing mortgages and real estate.

Bond, Judge & Co., Inc., specialists in New England municipal bonds and notes, announce that George W. Hollis is now associated with them as manager of their Government bond department. Mr. Hollis has been with Blair Securities Corporation for the past 5 years, specializing in government bonds. In addition to its Boston office, Bond, Judge & Co., Inc. has recently opened an office in Hartford, with Mr. Samuel C. Cornwall as manager.

Percentage Employment Gain Largest for Gov't Employees



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Surprising feature of the employment gains is that the largest percentage increase is not in the factories, but in the number of government employees—particularly in the ranks of federal workers, according to Standard & Poor's Corp.

Nickel Viewed Important Factor in Outcome of War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—We must hold New Caledonia in the Southwest Pacific. While Japan is striking blows at India she is preparing the occupation of Free French New Caledonia.

New Caledonia lies on the main supply line to Australia in a distance of 1,250 miles northeast of Sydney. The other American stronghold and the last in the direction toward the west coast is Hawaii at a distance of 3,800 miles from New Caledonia. The industrial east coast of Australia is nearer to New Caledonia than to Japanese occupied New Guinea. New Caledonia in Japanese hands would be a greater threat to Australia and Honolulu than any other Pacific island yet in the hands of the enemy.

The Free French forces hold this island and the United States has recognized Free French control there and maintains consular representation at the capital at Noumea. But we need strong military forces on the island supported by superior air forces. The Japanese already have made additional small landings in the Solomon Islands, threatening New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, on Australia's northeastern flank.

Nickel Important

The strategic importance of New Caledonia is surpassed, however, by the importance of its nickel mines.

Nickel is the most important metal in the production of munitions and toughest armor plates. Steel alloys, which contain from ½ per cent to 5 per cent of nickel, often, with the addition of chromium and copper, are used in aircraft and naval construction. Nickel alloy steels have the highest toughness at subzero temperature. We will consume increasing quantities of nickel steel alloys in aviation and in the construction of submarines. The best "aircraft quality steels" contain nickel, and nickel-chromium-molybdenum steels are used for propeller blades. Finally, bullet-proof jackets are made of a cupro-nickel alloy. It may well happen that our Army will make much greater use of this protective armor in the future than it has in the past.

There is no substitute for nickel and, while chromium steels are superior to simple steel, the chromium-nickel steel is the toughest of all the three.

The United States was the biggest nickel consumer in the World War I and 75 per cent of the consumed nickel went into steel production. While the world output of nickel amounted to 50,000 tons in 1918, it rose to 115,000 tons in 1937. The United States alone consumed 100,000 tons of nickel in 1941. We have the most abundant nickel supply from the Canadian copper-nickel mines of the Sudbury district, 200 miles northwest of Toronto, Canada has a natural world monopoly in nickel, producing 135,000 tons of nickel annually at the present time, over 85 per cent of the world's nickel output. We will hear little about shortages in nickel, although it is one of the most essential elements in the production of munitions and armor plate.

The Axis has little nickel and would like to get it from New Caledonia.

Europe has very small nickel resources and the production of nickel with mines located in Greece, Norway and Finland—in spite of the well known Petsamo mines—remains under 4,000 tons nickel annually. On the other side of the Axis, Japan, in spite of the conquest of Celebes and parts of Burma, will have not more than 2,000 tons nickel annually at her disposal.

Axis Needs Nickel

Germany has not succeeded in occupying the Kola Peninsula in Soviet Russia which has an electrolytic nickel production of over 1,000 tons annually.

The Axis failed in her plans to gain control over the nickel bearing ore in Brazil at Livramento in the State of Minas Gerais and in the State of Goiás. The Japanese already had bought 10 trucks for transporting the nickel ore to the railroad but Western Hemisphere solidarity has closed this back door.

All the scrap nickel including nickel coins withdrawn from circulation will not help the Axis to get any adequate quantities of nickel.

New Caledonia is the only major producing source of nickel now menaced by Japan. The nickel resources of New Caledonia are estimated at 160,000 tons metallic nickel and the present production of 17,000 tons in 1941 can be boosted to 20,000 tons annually.

Japan has gained the chromium of the Philippines. Germany has control over a part of the manganese production in the Ukraine, and has secured the chromium from Turkey. But Germany and Japan need nickel unless they already have accepted the consequences of the lack of nickel; inferior armor plate for the navy and tanks, inferior airplanes for high altitudes, less armor piercing munition and less effective bullet-proof jackets.

We need New Caledonia even as a producer of high-grade chromium ore with a production of 60,000 tons which could be stepped up to 100,000 tons annually. But the nickel of New Caledonia must not fall in Axis hands. It would be the last strategic material which so far we have been able to withhold from the Axis until now. Finally, the Pacific strategy needs New Caledonia as final stepping stone in the approaches to Australia and New Zealand.

Britain's New Budget Adds To Entertainment Costs

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON—Statisticians have figured that Britain's new war budget would add about $3 a week to the amount the average couple ordinarily spends on entertainment.

That money, some economists believed, might come from the shillings and pence that otherwise would have been earmarked for war savings. For they feel the public will continue to indulge in the luxuries of cigarettes, beer and spirits despite the heavy taxes.

One point about the budget that some observers saw was a conciliatory attention to the demands for tax concessions from organized labor.

But Britain remained generally indifferent to the soaring costs of modern war. The tax increases bothered producers more than consumers.

The stock market's reaction to the budget ranged from indifference to actual improvement in two sections hardest hit—breweries and tobacco firms. Apparently investors believed consumption of their products would be maintained.

Doubling of the purchase tax didn't cause a ripple in the stores sections. And otherwise the markets stayed in the doldrums, cautious over French developments and the continued bad news from Burma.

Revenue Increases

Revenue for the first full week of the financial year just topped $140,000,000, or 50 per cent more than receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

Expenditures totaled $360,000,000, or 13 per cent more than last year's comparative total. Supplies accounted for $280,000,000 of that.

Troops were rushed to Birkenhead to replace 1,200 dock workers who became embroiled in a controversy over over-time. A port authority said troops would be used until the regular men were willing to discuss hours "in a constitutional manner."

Also in the field of labor: The war may heal a feud involving the country's engineering unions, who now have a committee of inquiry trying to find common ground for amalgamation of 29 organizations with a total membership estimated at 2,000,000.

Rationing of coal, gas and electricity on a "points" system and the issue of ration cards to consumers is reported being considered by the Government.

Under the plan as outlined, cards will be "cashable" for fuel and energy needed.

There's a catch: The period covered may be "backdated" or made retroactive, so that extravagant users will start with a cut while economical users will receive a credit.

Consumers soon will find the prices of most household goods under government control. The central price regulation committee now is drafting schemes to cover china, linen, blankets, furniture and hardware. There has been considerable criticism of these items by complainants who say prices have been doubled and quality halved, generally speaking.

Control officials have been reported wavering between $1 and $1.50 as the maximum charge for

Traders Seek To Find Hog Ceiling Price

CHICAGO, April 18 (Wide World-Associated Press)—The hog market's sensational advance of the past five months, which has added more than $4 per hundredweight to prices and increased the value of each animal marketed 40 per cent, was halted this week.

With the Office of Price Administration setting a new base period for computing wholesale pork ceilings which, in effect, lowered those ceilings, traders were busy endeavoring to discover what constituted the probable maximum hog price level under the new regulations. There is no ceiling on live hogs, but freezing wholesale pork automatically creates resistance to advancing hog prices.

It is not easy to compute the theoretical hog top. Each packer has his own set of ceilings, depending upon the highest prices at which he sold pork cuts between Feb. 16 and Feb. 20, and there are also certain exceptions to the general freeze order. Sales to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, for example, may be made at prices above wholesale tops.

Some traders, however, felt the new wholesale pork ceilings did not justify packers paying more than $14 per hundredweight for hogs, since wholesale pork could sell no higher than levels that prevailed when hogs were around $13 or less. The top price this week was $14.65 per hundredweight, and the highest daily average $14.51.

The hog market reacted to the OPA ruling with a dramatic plunge. From the 16-year peak, prices fell about 50 cents a hundred pounds in the sharpest break since America's entry into the war. There was a mild rally Friday, which was considered normal in view of the sharp drop. The week closed with the average price slightly above $14 and the top at $14.25.

Steers hit a top of $17, a new high since 1937, in a market which was generally 25 cents higher for the week. Dressed beef was firm, and the absence of weighty cattle resulted in a reduction in beef tonnage.

Lamb prices closed steady to 25 cents higher, with a top at $13.15.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings this week are:

Monday, April 20

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp. (Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, April 21

American Chain & Cable Co., Inc. (Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.).
Ferro Enamel Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
National Biscuit Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3:45 p. m.).
Servel, Inc. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.).
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (6% Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Wednesday, April 22

Armstrong Cork Co. (4% Cum. Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (9 a. m.).
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. ($4.25 Pfd.) (2 p. m.).
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Freeport Sulphur Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Kinney (G. R.) Co., Inc. ($5 Prior Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (12 m.).
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. ($5 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Otis Elevator Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.).

Thursday, April 23

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Chile Copper Co. (Com.) (11:40 a. m.).
Diamond Match Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
International Rys. of Central America (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Friday, April 24

American News Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Eaton Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Skilsaw Reports Gain

CHICAGO—Net profit of Skilsaw, Inc., manufacturers of portable electric tools, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, totaled $335,868 after all charges, including federal taxes, equivalent to $3.00 a share on 112,133 shares of capital stock outstanding Dec. 31. This compares with net of $198,532 for the preceding fiscal year, equivalent to $1.77 a share on 111,984 capital shares then outstanding.

U. S. War Spending Continues to Rise

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

War spending has reached a level which demonstrates conclusively that great quantities of war materials and equipment are being delivered. The total for March was $2,800,000,000, which compares with $2,200,000,000 in February, and only $745,000,000 in March, 1941.

U. S. Restricts Use Of Natural Resins In 11 Common Uses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has prohibited the use of natural resins in 11 common uses, including interior house paints, barn paint and the finish on playing cards and pencils, and cut by 50 per cent their use in outside house paint and nearly all other uses.

There are no known substitutes for the slick finish on playing cards and pencils, but asphaltic and pitch bases may serve in place of natural resins for most other uses.

The restrictions are on manufacture for the named uses, and do not affect the sale of paints or varnishes already produced. They are effective at once.

The order by the War Production Board was the result of booming military demands for synthetic resins for plastics and paints, coupled with interruption of imports of natural resins. The latter are sap from fossilized trees found only in New Zealand, the Far East and Africa.

The prohibited uses of natural resins are: Barn paint, farm equipment finishes, floor finishes, freight car paints, interior house paints, porch and deck paints, pencil finishes, playing card finishes, road marking paints, spirit label varnishes, and toy and novelty finishes.

Consumption equal to 50 per cent of use in the same quarter of 1941 is permitted for other purposes, except that 75 per cent is allowed for the manufacture of rotogravure inks.

The restrictions do not apply to Army, Navy or lend-lease contracts, nor to use as a non-corrosive finish in chemical plants, research laboratories, and vessels other than pleasure craft, or in health supplies.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Ark. Nat. Gas pf.	55c	Apr. 29	Apr. 22
Cudahy Pkg 6% pf	$3.00	May 1	Apr. 27
Cudahy Pkg 7% pf	$3.50	May 1	Apr. 27
Eastern Sug. Assn. pf (SB 1)	$11.25	May 11	Apr. 28
Hearn Dept. St. 4 pf	75c	May 1	Apr. 17
O'Conn Mof 'AA'	37½c	May 15	Apr. 27
Struthers W-T pf	62½	May 15	May 5

Extra

Westchster Fire Ins.	10c	May 1	Apr. 20

Interim

Borden Co	30c	June 1	May 15

Special

Granby Cons MS&Pow. Ltd	5c	June 1	May 15

Intial

Stand Tube B	5c	Apr. 25	Apr. 15

Irregular

Amer Paper Goods	60c	May 1	Apr. 21	
Justrite Manuf. Co	5c	June 5	May 25	
Lunkenheimer Co	50c	May 15	May 5	
New Almaden Corp	50c	May 1	Apr. 30	
Northern Pine Line	50c	May 1	Apr. 30	
Outboard M & Mfg	50c	May 19	May 15	
Russell-Miller Mill	$2.00	Apr. 20	Apr. 10	
West Va. C&C	25c	May 1	Apr. 20	
Wise Pub Serv	25c	June 12	May 22	
	65c	May 1	Apr. 15	

Regular

Bankers Trust Co. (Des Moines, Ia.)	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 30
Bedding Hemingway	20c	Q	May 15	May 1
Brentano's $1.60 Cl A	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Bruck Silk Mill	10c	June 15	May 31	
Burlington Mills	33c	Q	June 1	May 15
Burlington Mills Corp. (2.75 cm ev pf	68¾c	Q	June 1	May 15
Chicago Yellow Cb	25c	June 1	May 20	
Commonwealth Int	4c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Crown Cork & Seal	50c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Derby Gas & El	35c	May 1	Apr. 24	
Gilmer (I. H.) Co	25c	June 1	Apr. 1	
Gt. Lakes D. & D.	25c	Q	May 15	May 1
Higgins Industries Inc (6% cum conv pf	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Hooker Electrochm Co	40c	Q	May 20	May 15
Horne (Jos) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Hub Loan Co pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Intern Harv 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 5
Keith-Alb-Or pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	May 5
Mass Bdg & Ins.	87½c	Q	May 1	June 15
Meadville Tel	37½c	Q	May 5	Apr. 27
Meadville Tel pf	37½c	Q	May 15	May 1
Midw Rubber Reel	25c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Miss Valley Trust Co. (St. Louis)	50c	May 1	Apr. 20	
Moline Pr Stl A	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Mor & Es Ext RR	2½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Motor Fin Corp	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 17
Muskogee Co 6% pf	25c	Q	May 29	May 16
	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Niagara Hud Pow 5% 1 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Niag HP 2 pf A	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Niag HP 2 pf B	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Norandia Mines	$1	Q	June 15	May 20
Noyes (C F) Co	22½c	Q	May 1	May 20
Outbd Mar & Mfg	50c	May 20	Apr. 29	
Pac Gas & El 6 pf	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Do 5½ pf	34⅜c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Do 5 pf	31¼c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Provident Tr (Phila.) capital	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Quincy Market Cold St	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
A Whse 5 pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Randall Co Cl A	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Royal Trust (Montreal, Que)	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Sherbrooke Tr (Quebec)	80c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Sioux City G & E	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 7 pf	25c	Q	May 11	Apr. 30
Syracuse, Bing & N Y RR	$1.75	Q	May 11	Apr. 30
Utica, Chen & Sus V RR	$3	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Wachovia B & T (Winston-Salem, N C)	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 17
Westchester F Ins	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 30

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. reported for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $393,582 after all charges and taxes based on recent Treasury Department proposals, equal to 54 cents a common share. This compared with $628,804, or 85 cents a share, in the like quarter of 1941.

Canadian Gov't Deposits Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Dominion Government deposits increased $23,286,000 to $93,589,000 in the week ended April 15, the Bank of Canada reported in its weekly bank statement. Chartered bank deposits decreased $20,736,000 to $313,062,000 and notes in circulation decreased $1,947,000 to $518,436,000.

Farmer Seen Getting Most Of Price Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Trust Co. calculated that "farmers have received nearly all the increases in the rising prices of food since the advances got under way in 1939."

"Wholesalers, storekeepers, warehousemen, railroads and truckers have received practically none of the increases," the bank declared after analyzing data taken from compilations of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The income of the average non-farm family is estimated to be slightly more than $2,000 per year. Of that the family pays out almost one-fourth for food. The present rising prices and the prospects of further increases are therefore of great importance to every family."

Continuing its monthly business review, Cleveland Trust said farmers in 1939 "received $126 from each family for the quantities of these foods that they supplied, and in 1941 they received $164 from each of them.

"If they continue to receive during the remainder of 1942 the amount paid to them by each family in January and February, they will receive $194 in 1942. It seems likely that the cost of food will continue to rise somewhat during this year and the amount paid to the farmers by each family will probably be more than $200, and it will constitute well over half of the retail price of the food."

War production is swelling, "and in a good many lines it can well be described as booming," the bank added. "The physical volume of industrial production is now about 50 per cent greater than it was at the peak of prosperity in 1929."

Retail Buying Continues High For Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying continued at high levels this past week, Dun & Bradstreet said in its trade review, noting that shoppers were quality-conscious rather than price conscious.

"Retailers commented on the pronounced tendency to purchase higher-priced merchandise and an increasing interest in branded products as indicative of the desire to obtain articles which might be expected to give long and useful service," the review said.

A strong seasonal upswing in sales of home furnishings was emphasized in some lines by anticipatory buying, it added.

Investment buying persisted in all-season and staple soft goods items but was increasingly limited in hard goods by depleted stocks and restrictions, the survey showed, while the reaction from the peak of "buying to beat style changes" caused men's clothing volume to slacken noticeably.

Warm weather stimulated trade, although for the week dollar sales were equal to around 5 per cent higher than last year, by regions, New England trade was 1 to 6 per cent ahead of last year, the midwest 3 to 9, southwest even to 3 per cent ahead, northwest 2 to 5 per cent ahead, South unchanged to 4 per cent higher, Pacific Coast 1 to 6 per cent larger and in the East the range was slightly under to 3 per cent ahead of 1941.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat:			
May	1 19⅞	1 19	90⅞
July	1 21⅞	1 21⅝	88⅛
September	1 24	1 23⅝	89
Corn:			
May	85⅝	85⅞	67½
July	89⅝	90⅛	69
September	90⅝	90⅞	69⅝
Oats:			
May	55	55	38½
July	55⅝	56⅛	34½
September	56¼	56½	
Soybeans:			
May old	1 84	1 83½	1 22¼
July old		1 85	
July new	1 86⅛	1 86⅛	1 81¼
October		1 87¼	
Rye:		1 80¾	1 06½
May	75¼	75	46⅛
July	77⅞	77¾	48
September		80¾	48⅛
Lard:			
May	12 82	12 82	8 85
July	12 82	12 82	9 05
September	12 82	12 82	9 25

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				101 9b	101 9b
July				101 4b	101 4b
Oct.				101 6b	101 7b
Dec.				101 6b	101 9b
Tops					
May	129 7	129 7	129 5	129 7b	129 5b
July	131 2	131 2	131	131 2b	130 8b
Oct.	132 5	132 6	132 5	132 5b	132 1b
Dec.				132 8b	132 6b
March				132 8b	132 6b
				133 0b	132 8b

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.45	19.53	19.44	19.51	19.47
July	19.60	19.68	19.59	19.65	19.59
October	19.74	19.85	19.74	19.81	19.75
December	19.83	19.90	19.82	19.89	19.83
March	19.94	20.00	19.93	19.96	19.94

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*June	36.90b				37.50a
†November	38.40	38.45	38.40	38.45	38.50
	Eggs				
†October	33.50	33.50	33.30	33.40	33.55
‡April	31.75a	31.60b			31.60

*F.s. 18 s. 18 p.f. †R.s. bBid. aAsked.

Potatoes

November	2.58	2.58	2.56	2.56	2.56

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Canadian Newsprint Use in U. S.

MONTREAL (CP)—Consumption of newsprint by United States publishers totaled 334,799 tons in March, a reduction of 9,970 tons from the corresponding 1940 total of 344,769 tons, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Mid-Continent Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reported for 1941 net profit of $4,866,037, equal to $2.62 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,967,394, or $1.60 a share, in 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3s 48-46	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 2½s 63-58	109.21	109.21	109.21

New York City Bonds

$ 3s 80	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alabama Pow 3½s 72	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	78¾	78¼	78¾
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 50 Mod	51	51	51
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Ann Arbor 4s 95	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Arm Del 4s 57	63¾	63½	63½
12 AT&SF 4s 95	106	105⅝	106
2 AC Line 1st 4s 52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 AC Line 5s 45	81	81	81
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	99	99	99
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	35½	35½	25½
2 B&O 96 st C	60½	60	60
32 B&O cv 60 st	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
2 Bos&NY Airl 4s 55	52½	52½	52½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Bush Term 5s 65	79	79	79
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	80	80	80
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
12 Can Pac 5s 54	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	81	81	81
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
25 CRR&Co's ofGa 5s 42	76¾	76¼	76¾
4 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	92¼	91	92¼
20 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
1 CB&Q gen 5s 58	80	80	80
6 CB&Q 2¾ 1st 4½s 70	88¾	88¼	88¾
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26	26	26
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	19	19	19
9 ChiGt West 4s 88	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
7 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	8¼	8¼	8¼
36 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
24 CM&StP gen 4s 89	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Chi&NW 5½s 37	39½	39½	39½
19 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	33	32⅝	33
15 Chi & NW 4s 87	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	31¾	31¾	31¾
6 CRI & P 4s 88	3	3	3
11 CRI & P ry 4½s 34	25	24½	25
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Childs Co 5½	99	99	99
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	43	43	43
5 Cles Un Term 5s 73	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Cley Un Term 4½s 77C	70¼	70¼	70¾
2 Col & So 4½s 80	64½	64½	64½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Columbia G 5s 61	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Pitts 3½s 46	103½	103½	103½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
12 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Cuba R R 7½s 46 ext	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
8 Del & Hud ref 4s 43	67½	67½	67½
5 DelPC 4½s 36	16½	16½	16½
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
1 Duluth SS & A 5s 37	24	24	24
10 Erie 4½s 2015	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	92¼	92	92¼
1 BenS l Cast 5½s 49	11	11	11
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	100	100	100
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	86¼	86¼	85½
4 Gt Nor 3½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Hudson Cola 5s 57A	77	77	77
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 4½ 55	101¼	101	101
8 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	53	53	53
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46½	46½
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¾	45¾
4 Inspirat Cop 4s 52	46	45¾	46
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	101½	101½	101½
13 Int Hydro Elec 6s 44	18	17⅝	18
1 Int Paper 6s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Int T&T 5s 55	43	43	43
12 K C South 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	69	69	69
1 Lee Val H Term

House-Senate Group Votes Profits Limit in War Contracts

OPA Revises Rayon Goods' Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has increased manufacturers' ceiling prices on seven types of rayon "gray goods" used in low-priced dresses, and simultaneously lowered the ceiling on seven twill and taffeta types, used for more expensive apparel.

The purpose in increasing the price of the less remunerative fabrics, it was explained, was to induce manufacturers away from a present "serious" tendency to concentrate on the output of more profitable goods.

"This has resulted in a disproportionate decrease in the manufacture of gray goods for the low-priced dress field, with the concomitant hardships to the industries processing and manufacturing the garments made from these clothes, and consequently a greater shortage of clothing for the low-income group," OPA said.

The price increase was expected by OPA to bring back into production a normal amount of the lower price material. It amounted to ½ cent a yard for acetate warp tyes, used in plain dresses, and 1¾ cents a yard for the "all-viscose" types, used in lightweight print garments.

In the "twill and taffeta" group, used in dresses, underwear and linings, seven types were lowered from ⅛ to ¼ cent a yard, five were raised from ¼ to ½ cent, and three remained unchanged.

The general revision of the rayon gray goods price order extended ceilings over more than 90 per cent of all gray goods produced.

Wholesale Grocers Seek Merchandise To Replace War Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale grocers are going to try to find new merchandise to sell to take up some of the slack expected to result from war time restrictions on ordinary lines, an informal survey made by the National American Wholesale Grocers Association revealed.

Apparently taking a cue from the drug trade, which long ago supplemented medicines and fountain service with a line of merchandise unrelated to the basic business, wholesale grocers plan to add such items as hosiery, work shirts, razor blades, school supplies, overalls, flower bulbs and cosmetics, the survey indicated.

Treasury Debt Has Now Passed $70 Billion Mark

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has revealed that its total debt has climbed past $70,000,000,000.

After recording officially the record sale of $1,500,000,000 of short-term certificates of indebtedness, the Treasury said that its debt, including direct obligations of the Treasury and Treasury-guaranteed obligations of governmental corporations, reached $70,189,714,908 on April 15.

Reflecting the heavy borrowing that has been necessitated by the war program, this total was $17,000,000,000 bigger than a year ago.

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made to transfer a New York Stock Exchange seat for $18,000, unchanged from the last transaction.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Central Savings Bank, Chelsea	April 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Morale Fostered by Equality Of Sacrifice by Capital, Labor

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Cross purposes are at work today on many fronts, though noticeably less so on the War Production Front. Even here it is hampered by the continuing dispute which occasionally flares into the open between management and union labor. Each side professes its unswerving patriotism, its antagonism toward Axis methods, yet each manifests distrust of the other's aims. Burying the hatchet for the duration appears to be too great a sacrifice even in the face of dire peril.

The public is much disturbed by controversies which could become a national disgrace when the nation is fighting for its life. Evidence bearing out this statement comes from this week's Gallup's poll which shows that as many as 33 per cent of those interviewed felt that business and industry were not going "all-out" to win the war, while 50 per cent believed that labor unions were not sufficiently all-out for the war effort. Conversely, the poll showed the public is convinced that business and industry, as well as farmers, are making a greater all-out effort than the unions.

The War Labor Crisis

Whether the public verdict as indicated by the surveys of the American Institute of Public Opinion is or is not sufficiently objective to be used as a guide in the formulation of legislative policy is not the question here. What matters is that some sort of a war labor crisis has been in the making for some time and an enlightened public opinion on this controversial problem will be helpful in its eventual solution.

Congress which must deal with the questions of the 40-hour week, the closed shop, corporate profits, inflation, etc., all of which have become related, welcomes the public discussion which invariably aids it in coming to a decision or so often modifies its conclusions. Industry hopes to retain certain controls and prerogatives for management; labor seeks union security and a greater share in the income of the business; neither are anxious that Government should take over at the expense of rights now held and dearly purchased.

Running neck-and-neck with the closed shop issue has been the discussion of the 40-hour work week and its effect on the war program. The latter was put into effect, when there was much idleness, to spread employment, to push up the price level by raising purchasing power and, also, to give labor more leisure. The 40-hour week, in other words, was a product of a period, a system to meet a specific need. Now, however, there are serious arguments to be considered for modifying the length of the work week, with consequent overtime pay.

Need Equality of Sacrifice

Unemployment, say its critics, has all but disappeared; at least it is utterly gone so far as the skilled trades is concerned; labor shortages impend in many lines, with necessity for women workers growing; inflation dangers necessitate the reduction of spending power in all groups, including that of industrial workers whose weekly earnings have risen 36 per cent since the war began, according to the Conference Board of New York, against a rise of living costs less than a third of that figure; and, finally, the thesis demands that workers in war industries should share in retrenchments suffered by industry in taxes and in the proposed profits' limitation and in the sacrifices made by the millions of men in the Army and Navy whose basic pay is far under that of those who work safely behind the lines.

The Senate will probably have a chance to debate the problem of stabilization of wages and of the freezing of the open and closed shop status on April 27, when it considers a bill by Senator Ball of Minnesota. It would almost appear as if this is locking the barn door after the horse is stolen in view of the War Labor Board's decision Thursday of this week that union members in the International Harvester Company's plants must keep themselves in good union standing for the life of the contract, whether they want to or not, or be discharged.

This decision, while ostensibly enforcing only a "maintenance of membership" clause in the employer-employee relationship, practically insures a worker staying in the union if the majority approve the clause. The worker cannot withdraw and the company must see to it that he pays dues, or out he goes. Thus, as Chairman Davis wrote in a previous decision on the Walker-Turner controversy, "Membership in a union may be a condition of employment."

The 40-Hour Work Week

The individual loses his right of action when the majority vote is taken. He cannot resign or join any other union. Strictly speaking, this is not a closed shop, since non-union members are not forced to join, but it certainly is a long step toward that end and looks like the formulation of national labor policy which should strictly be the prerogative of Congress.

As to the 40-hour week, and the question of wage control, opinion is gradually crystallizing. President Roosevelt feels that a longer work period would not necessarily bring greater production, though he does not strengthen his case by citing the working period in England where production has increased with a much longer work period than in effect in the United States. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan would extend the work week to 48 hours before extra pay is given, only for the duration of the war, restoring the 40-hour base period after the emergency. He argued that "in its larger aspect, the matter of overtime is taken as a symbol of our unwillingness to make an all-out effort to keep the supply lines going." An illustration of how one section of labor regarded the situation is the voluntary agreement by the C. I. O.'s United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers' Union to give up overtime below 48 hours if the wages thus relinquished were turned over to the U. S. Treasury.

Public Pays for Overtime

The question of overtime is directly related to whether the industry can afford to pay it, says labor. This begs the question entirely, since more and more the chief customer for the products of industry is Government itself. As wage costs rise, so does the amount Government must pay, and this in the last analysis is recouped out of taxes. Profits are being steadily decimated by taxation, and so soon as Government has the courage to put a ceiling on salaries and a restriction on corporate profits above a certain percentage, the unions will lack the ammunition to push their claims for special consideration.

This column does not argue for any specified number of work hours above 40 which may speed the war effort. The maximum output per worker per week is the desideratum. Reliance can surely be had not only on the experience of England, Canada and other countries, but on statistics deriving from the First World War. Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, recommends an average work week of 55 to 56 hours. No sensible person would argue for a work week which would weaken health and reduce efficiency. Due examination may prove that time and a half is unnecessary as a proper incentive to step up production, and that a sense of patriotism and urgency should suffice. The telegrams flooding members of Congress to suspend overtime pay has been a revelation to many members as to the state of opinion in their districts.

Unions on Inflation

The unions on their side say that all proposals to change overtime rules are merely schemes to cut wages. They argue against wage control also, saying that while they fear inflation, they feel that firm price control and rigid enforcement of rationing will do the trick. They ignore, however, the inflation possibilities inherent in the increased pay accruing to millions of workers in the wage or income bracket under $3000. Most of the national income gain has taken place there. And it is there that much syphoning off of buying power must take place. There's no use any longer in talking about maintaining a living standard. Winning the war is a Spartan process. We shall be lucky to stay in the same place by running twice as fast.

Government meant, of course, when it said social gains must be retained, that the holders of bonds and owners of stocks were due for a protracted stay in the "doghouse." The reduction of dividends now becoming a common occurrence, is evidence that the beneficiaries of a "capitalistic" economy must grow thinner. Labor unions, however, cannot afford to develop a bellicose attitude, lest the pendulum swing the other way. They too will suffer from a deterioration of free enterprise and the fair rewards which go with it. Management and unions need each other. If they compromise their differences, the camel of fascism cannot enter the tent.

Profits Limits Bill Approved By Conferees

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House-Senate conference committee reached unexpectedly swift agreement today on a profit limitations amendment to the pending $19,200,000,000 war bill—an amendment reported to authorize Government agencies to renegotiate contracts to prevent excessive profits.

The committee did not make details of the agreement public immediately, but members said it would be filed late tomorrow with the House for consideration monday. It must be approved by both houses before becoming law.

An informed source said that the terms of the compromise followed substantially the form voted by the Senate in passing the bill and recommended by several war agencies.

The War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission and War Production Board would be directed to provide in all contracts that they could be renegotiated and terms revied if they resulted in excessive profits. It was reported that determination of what constituted excessive profit would be left to discretain of the heads of the agencies. Contracts already made would be subject to voluntary renegotiation.

Members of the conference committee reported that they had been unable to agree on a proposed increase of $4,080,000 to provide air traffic control facilities in New York and Washington, asked by Senator McCarran (D-Nev).

The proposal will be resubmitted to the House for a separate vote, members said.

A. G. & E. Has Plan For the Sale Of Southern Utility

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Corp. announced they had reached initial agreements for sale of the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co. for a base price of $7,000,000.

The property, which has annual gross revenues of around $2,500,000, is a subsidiary of the Associated Electric Co., an intermediate holding company in the Associated system, and is the largest eastern property in the group.

The transaction is a complicated one, involving sale of Associated's control to the Tennessee Valley Authority, which in turn will sell to five Kentucky cities various parts of the setup, retaining some of the generating facilities.

The Rural Electrical Administration also is involved, along with another utility company, in the deal.

The municipalities of Murray, Mayfield, Hopkinsville, Russellville and Bowling Green, in southwestern Kentucky, will purchase the electrical facilities in their communities it was explained, for a base price of $3,535,000.

Associated Electric owns all but $100,000 of the Kentucky concerns' securities.

The proposed sale, which is settled but not yet put into contract form, marked another step in plans of Associated trustees to simplify the corporate structure of the big utilities system and develop an integrated group of properties.

The corporation managers said no plans had been made for use of the funds to be obtained from the sale, which was expected to be completed by July 1 this year.

In addition to electric service, the Kentucky-Tennessee company supplies natural gas and water service in some of the area, and operates an ice business.

Oil Refineries Urged to Pool Efforts to Make Synthetic Rubber

CLEVELAND (AP)—Oil refineries must pool their efforts to develop the most economical way of producing the petroleum derivative used in making synthetic rubber, the president of the National Petroleum Association declared.

Producers ultimately will follow a standardized formula in making the enormous quantities of liquified gas needed to turn out the 700,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year asked by the Government, W. N. Weber of Chicago predicted as he arrived for the association's semi-annual meeting.

Each refinery now is producing limited amounts of the synthetic rubber base by its own methods, he said. Most of these processes are expensive.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is expected to release soon its process for manufacturing synthetic rubber, and it is possible this may provide the key to cheaper output, Mr. Weber added. This company was criticized by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee for sharing the process with a German chemical trust.

Other synthetic rubber formulas have been used on a small scale, but successfully, for several years in this country, he continued.

Mr. Weber said the Government now has "a better over-all picture of the oil situation than the industry has, and the industry should follow it out."

He referred to a Government proposal that refineries in the mid-western area make less gasoline and more fuel oil, and to the problem of supplying airplane lubricating oils for all the United Nations.

Compressors Allocated

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A rigid allocation control has been imposed by the Government upon the production of heavy compressors, which are urgently needed in the war production program.

Johns-Manville Net Drops for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The Johns-Manville Corp., building material manufacturers, reported for the first quarter of 1942 consolidated net earnings, after all charges, including federal income and excess profits taxes, amounting to $696,335, equal to 77 cents a common share. This compared with $1,561,588, or $1.73 a share, in the initial period of 1941.

Net sales in the quarter increased 31 per cent to $21,883,773, against $16,713,047 last year. Earnings before income and excess profits taxes amounted to $3,883,758, an increase of $683,278 over 1941. Provision for income and excess profits taxes totaled $3,187,423, a boost of 94 per cent over a tax bill of $1,638,892 a year ago.

Engineering Awards 124 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering constructions awards in the week ended April 16 amounted to $148,577,000, an increase of 124 per cent over $66,308,000 in the comparable 1941 week but 40 per cent below $246,344,000 in the preceding week, Engineering News-Record reported.

A tabulation of the awards showed:

	Wk. April 16	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Total	$148,577,000	$246,344,000	$66,308,000
Private	13,774,000	13,772,000	17,185,000
Public	134,803,000	232,572,000	49,123,000

Heads Brill Co.

Blank & Stoller

Leslie E. Hess

Elected President of J. G. Brill Co., makers of railway cars, succeeding Charles J. Hardy who has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Hess has been with the company for a number of years.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In April 11 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended April 11, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This increase boosted the bureau's index to 98.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since September, 1928.

During the past month the index has risen 1 per cent and it is now 18 per cent above the like week of last year.

An increase of 1.4 per cent for hides and leather products was accompanied by advances of 0.4 per cent for farm products and 0.1 per cent for textile produces, metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities. Fuel and lighting materials declined 0.5 per cent largely because of seasonally lower prices for coal and for gasoline in the California area. Average prices for foods in primary markets dropped 0.2 per cent.

(1926=100)	Apr. 11 1942	Apr. 4 1942	P.C. Changes to Apr. 11, 42 from Apr. 4 1942	Apr. 12 1941
All commodities	98.1	97.9	+ 0.2	+ 18.3
Farm products	104.6	104.2	+ 0.4	+ 39.7
Foods	97.0	97.2	— 0.2	+ 25.2
Hides & leather	119.8	118.1	+ 1.4	+ 15.3
Textile products	97.1	97.0	+ 0.1	+ 20.8
Fuel & light mtls	77.9	78.3	— 0.5	+ 6.1
Metal & products	103.9	103.8	+ 0.1	+ 6.2
Bldg materials	110.5	110.5		+ 10.6
Chem & allied	97.5	97.1		+ 18.8
Housefurnishings	104.3	104.3		+ 4.0
Misc commod	89.7	89.6	— 0.1	+ 14.9
Raw materials	99.4	99.4		+ 28.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 9.3
Manufact prods	98.5	98.2	+ 0.3	+ 15.1
Com other than farm products	96.7	96.6	+ 0.1	+ 14.2
Com other than farm and foods	93.6	93.6		+ 11.3

No More Wool For Draperies, Rugs, Upholstery

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has ordered rug, drapery and upholstery manufacturers to put no more wool into process except for military and maritime commission orders.

The War Production Board action does not mean immediate cessation of wool rug and carpet production, the board said, because all mills now have wool in process which they will be permitted to complete.

A study of all other wools in the possession of mills will be made at once, WPB said, to ascertain how much of this carpet wool can be used for military and essential civilian purposes. Such supplies will be set aside for those uses exclusively.

"Consideration will be given to releasing the remaining carpet wool for rugs, carpets, and drapery and upholstery material," the board's announcement said.

The action was in the form of an amendment to the wool conservation order, which provided for quarterly allocation of carpet wool to the manufacturers. The stop-order supersedes the second quarter allocation.

New OPA Orders To Sugar Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration telegraphed all refiners and primary distributors of sugar requesting that they limit sales to "immediate shipments," which will be moved within three days of receipt of purchase orders.

The limitation will hold pending completion of details of a self-sustaining plan to finance abnormal movements of beet and cane sugar, now being worked out by OPA, processors and refiners.

Eliot Savings Elects Officers

At the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the Eliot Savings Bank, Boston, the following were elected: President, Frank D. Littlefield; Vice-Presidents, Alfred P. Emmons, Judge Albert F. Hayden; Clerk, Fred N. Russell; Trustees for three years, John Bailantyne, Edward L. Bond, Alfred P. Emmons, Irving B. Howe, Donald K. Packard, Hugh C. Ward, Frank S. Waterman, and Richard S. Willis. At the meeting of the Trustees which followed Arthur L. Brackett was elected Assistant-Treasurer.

Babson Sees Quietus Given Fancy Living

By Roger Babson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rationing is becoming a familiar word in our speech. Now Standardization is to be its twin in the vocabulary of our war economy. We "ain't seen nothing yet" in the way of actual rationing or standardization. The necessity of doubling our industrial war production every 12 months and the importance of eliminating waste in luxury and non-essentials will shortly strip us of many things. Our heretofore free indulgence and mode of life, characterized by material abundance, should slowly but surely pass from the American family scene.

The U. S. A. has the greatest industrial production facilities in the world. It is also a large agrarian country although exceeded in this respect by India and Russia. Our industrial activity in the past has been devoted to the production of goods of a peaceful nature. Almost overnight we have been obliged to about face and turn our industrial capacities and our agricultural output into a vast co-ordinated machine for waging an offensive war.

Fancy Living Ends

Great Britain and the United States have been such powerful peace-time nations that they have underestimated the war preparation of other countries. Furthermore, they have relied too much upon sending a boy to do a man's work. This has been true in diplomatic functions, in the handling of production problems, and in the strategy employed in battle areas.

The jolts and jars of recent weeks have done much to wake us up. We now face facts rather than a continuance of fancy living. No longer will it be possible or fashionable to have two cars in the garage, two maids in the kitchen, and two mortgages on the house!

The elimination of waste in all forms is an important factor in winning the war. We should voluntarily give up the luxuries and non-essentials, the production of which interferes with war needs. It is necessary to provide labor supplies and productive facilities and storage space for the more important needs of war production. Hence, we have restrictions and standardizations in many, many lines of consumer goods.

Women's skirts will get shorter and their stockings may disappear. Men's suits, while pretty well standardized, will be cut on new lines to conserve cloth. Many liquid foodstuffs will appear as dried varieties packed in paper rather than in metal containers. Plywood and plastics will become standard substitutes for many metal products. This will help certain wood working and chemical companies which are now being converted into sources of new supplies.

Must Meet Changes

Consumer goods, especially personal and household effects, will show marked changes. Living habits and standards must be revised for the duration. Only in a broad general fashion do householders and civilians now know what's ahead for them. To the casual shopper, most department store and other retail shelves appear comfortably filled. Watch out, however, for scarcities when replacements become necessary. Substitutes and simpler standardized products will, however, be available and serve the purpose of countless present products.

This entire column could be devoted to lists of everyday items due for changes. In addition to the few already mentioned, there may be noted table silver, linens and blankets, kitchen utensils, personal clothing, furniture, tools, laundry necessities, electrical and mechanical appliances, dyes, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, building supplies, sporting goods and various foodstuffs. English families have discovered how well they can get along on how little.

Good For Corporations

Manufacturers of consumer goods, now handicapped by price ceilings, will find an out in substitutes and in standardization. Priority restrictions on raw materials and price restrictions on finished products have raised havoc with manufacturing costs. Added to everything else has been rising wages and taxes. However, the simplification of merchandise, the use of substitutes, and the employment of more women will do much to maintain and even increase corporate profits.

The standardization of hundreds of consumer goods products will increase mass production possibilities. It will also eliminate many competitive practices. There is hardly a manufactured article of personal use which cannot be standardized and simplified and still serve its useful purpose.

Beautiful brochures, gaudy paint and my granddaughter's costume jewelry may go by the board, but as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow the child will be just as happy with simpler substitutes. In spite of taxes and restrictions, I continue bullish on corporation profits and dividends. Standardization and simplification will do much for them and for us all. Not only has every cloud a silver lining, but it's hard to lick our ingenious engineers and manufacturers.

Continental Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries reported for 13 weeks ended March 28 net profit of $712,140, equal to 20 cents a share on the common after providing for dividends on 249,977 shares of 8 per cent preferred. In the like period last year net profit of $771,181 was equal to $1.92 a share on 400,900 shares of 8 per cent preferred then outstanding.

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern colonial brick veneer house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, oil heat, insulated. 44 Coolidge Ave., Kirkland 2784.

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FOR RENT, AUTHOR'S HOUSE overlooking Rockport (Mass.) Harbor; interestingly furnished, fully equipped, hot-water heat, fireplaces, available May-November. Address Box C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NORTH SCITUATE BEACH—Sell or lease 7-room cottage; bath, 2 separate toilets, 7-room sleeping porch, near golf club, 3 minutes to beach. Box A-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Tel. Kenmore 0186.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
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BOSTON, 76 Bay State Road—Swedish-American house offers you a home away from home; 1 minute to Kenmore Sq. Com. 8365.

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Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on May 13, 14, and 15 at 1:30 p. m. at The Teachers College.

Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 15, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Examinations for admission to the four and six-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Tuesday, June 2, and on Wednesday, September 9 at 9 a. m. at 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates most reasonable.
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Alabama

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CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
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Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

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"The Home of Everything for the Home"
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Retail Stores in
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Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
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Complete Line of FOODS
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Excellent Dry Cleaning
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Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7208

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

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It's the SMART way to save!
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Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
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DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
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"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
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2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
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4 Super Markets
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665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
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To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
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471 N. E. 31st Street
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Kodachrome — Kodacolor
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Books of All Publishers
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Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

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Rose-Franzis
Sheers, Sports, Ensembles
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Circle Court Bldg.

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Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
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EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
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THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
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337 NORTH SHINE STREET
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ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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• BATTERIES
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DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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Badger's
At Five Points
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Stationery Beach Supplies

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

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St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
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DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
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DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

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DENT & ENGLISH CO.
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
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Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
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"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
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Two Great Stores
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ALFAR
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Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
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BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too are most popular
KERMANS
127 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● Country Road and Sunset Avenue

SUPER SERVICE MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches.
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Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus

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The Store for Men
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Washington Frogil
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Georgia

ATLANTA

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA *(Continued)*

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Fertilizers
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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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George George
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Save our discount stamps
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Y		E		C	H	E	C	K		T		T
S	T	A	G			R	E	T		A	N	N	A
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M	A	S	K		E	Y	E		I	D	Y	L	

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
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JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
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James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

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We Guarantee What We Sell
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Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
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ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
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Our Service Is Prompt and Efficient and Our Charges Moderate
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Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

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Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
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Nelson Says United Nations Are Outproducing the Axis

Continued from Page 1

the 40-hour week, stating plainly that some newspapers had left their readers with the impression that the 40-hour law prevented Americans from working more than that period each week.

Other speakers who addressed the annual dinner of the newspaper editors were Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India in the United States, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador.

W. S. Gilmore, of the Detroit (Mich.) News, was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year and Roy A. Roberts, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, First Vice-President. Four members of the Board of Directors whose term expired were re-elected and three new Directors elected. Those re-elected are William Allen White Editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette; Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune; Paul Scott Mowrer of the Chicago Daily News, and David Lawrence of the United States News. The newly elected directors are Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune; Erwin D. Canham of The Christian Science Monitor, and Julian Miller of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Big Job Ahead

The size and scope of America's war production job and the impressive results achieved to date, took shape as Mr. Nelson spoke.

"It has often been said that this is the biggest job any nation in all history ever took on," he said. "That is a complete understatement."

America is today supplying all the world outside the Axis with critical raw materials, Mr. Nelson stressed; was furnishing its Allies with many of the finished and semi-finished goods required for war production, and finally was supplying an ever larger part of the actual arms and instruments of war for the United Nations. And, he added, America was succeeding at this tremendous task.

"We are beginning to get in America today one of the most encouraging things any American can hope to see," he continued. "It is a genuine, whole-hearted spirit of co-operation between big business, little business, labor, and Government. Labor has voluntarily given up privileges and rights which they fought years to win; business has voluntarily given up chances for profits which it might legitimately have taken. It is an immensely encouraging development."

Warning, however, that the war was not won by any means, Mr. Nelson stressed that newspaper editors, like other businessmen, must drop the "business as usual" procedure of printing news merely to make their paper sell. The people, he declared, "are depending on you to understand what is happening and to present an undistorted picture."

Freedom and Strength

"It is up to us to prove that the totalitarians are wrong by showing that our free institutions, our free labor, our free industry and our free press give us more strength than they can muster through all their controls. We shall prove it in the way of free men, by voluntarily putting the good of all ahead of the good of any individuals, by showing that free men driven by their own loyalty and determination are better than slaves driven by their master's lash."

Sir Girja, who saw his native land in desperate danger of Japanese attack, warned that unless the United Nations forces in India obtained sufficient air power, including bombers and fighters, "it may go very hard with us."

Simultaneously he voiced the hope that, following failure of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, "no doors have been barred and bolted" and that there will be fresh attempts to rally the political parties of India so that his country can "present a spectacle of unity and purpose."

The audience warmly applauded Dwight Marvin, Society President, when he referred to Sir Girja in his introduction as representing "the Dominion of India."

Planes Carry U. S. Aid For Middle East

Continued from Page 1

this new undertaking now provides a high-speed channel for air direct from the United States to this critical point in the front against aggression. To this end the Government provided the funds. The United States Air Forces Ferry Command supervises the route, the operating schedules, the flow of material over this artery to the East. Pan American's job is to help organize and direct, to provide the man-power, operate the service.

In seven months something of a miracle has been accomplished by these closely co-operating agencies. For not only has full-fledged air transport service been established between the United States and Africa, but an operation has been set up which, in part, operates over the old British Imperial Airways route which traced a course eastward across the continent.

Operations Secret

The transoceanic part of the African service serving points along the bulge of Africa's west coast was pretty well known to the aviation world. But detailed operations of the African route had remained—and for good reasons would remain—hidden beneath the cloak of military secrecy.

In the course of seven months, the project mushroomed from an idea to an organized airline under conditions that would have taxed the ingenuity of engineers and airline operators in peacetime, let alone during a world-wide war. Yet the first plane was flying the route just 61 days after President Roosevelt's announcement.

Taken altogether, Pan American's contribution last month represented the combined efforts of several thousand men, hundreds of whom had been transplanted from the United States together with a huge flow of equipment. Men and material were on their way to Africa, starting last September.

One of the airline's hardest struggles has been to get steady, reliable work out of natives who have no conception of what a rush job means. Also, there have been flare-ups now and then between members of two tribes working in one construction gang which have resulted in a few knife wounds. On pay day, the natives line up under the eye of a police sergeant, grasp the end of a pencil for a moment, then let an accountant sign their names to the receipt.

But not all the natives are slow and illiterate. Typical technique for a native secretary is to take dictation at a furious rate of speed, then type out a far more polished version and hand it in for signature. The resulting English is often curious. Sample introduction to a business letter: "Peace and joy with you abide. Long may you live. May your glory echo far and wide and may peace and prosperity champion your course on earth, amen!"

From the very beginning, those in charge of African operations realized that, like an army, the new airline would have to move largely on its stomach. Accordingly, authorities from Good Housekeeping magazine were called in, asked to plan menus and food quantities to feed this huge family for one year.

Knudsen Sees Production 'Rolling Toward Victory'

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 18—When Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen salutes his Commander in Chief in the White House sometime soon and reports on his nation-wide inspection of war - production plants, the report will bring a grin to the face of the President; no frown. This is interpreted; General Knudsen would not speculate on the subject.

However, he did say last night, after a three-day tour including 23 war-production plants in the Los Angeles area: "I'm just as optimistic as I was when I came here. The Los Angeles war factories are in step with those of the rest of the nation. We're rolling along toward victory."

The General took serious notice of a specific report submitted to him during his parting press conference here to the effect that two of the larger aircraft plants in the local field have dismissed workers recently because of delays caused by material shortages. Propellers were mentioned as one item causing delay. The phrase "critical situation" was used.

"The situation is always critical when you're at war and everybody's trying to deliver ever more and more equipment to the fighting forces," he said, slowly and emphatically. "We will be in a critical situation' as long as this war continues. We must consider the nation as a whole, and not one area or one factory."

Unaware of Dismissals

To a pointed question asking whether there had been important dismissals of workers by the plants named due to material shortages, the chief of all Army production said, "Not that I know of." He had been inside both plants within the previous 72 hours, and had talked with the high executives of both.

General Knudsen is most expressive when he talks of production now as compared with production last July, when it was chiefly for the lend-lease program. Such phrases as "great progress," "tremendous change," and "distinct improvement" crop out of a few quick sentences on that comparison.

The Army's chief of production won't even speak of "bottlenecks." He doesn't like the expression.

"When you see on every hand the urge to do more next week than was done last week, and more next month than was done last month, it makes you feel good," he said. "You may call this Pollyanna stuff if you like. I call it faith.

Leave Job to Workers

"You can't just punch a button in this complicated business of war production and have the materials roll out; you give American workers and management a job to do and then leave them to do it. We will do what is necessary to be done as the time comes."

While General Knudsen was making the rounds of the work benches, shops, and assembly lines, the "privates" in his production army also were inspecting their General. They saw a large, graying, ruddy-faced individual with a ready smile, wearing his uniform well, but, as he himself indicated to reporters with gestures, "more soldier inside than out."

The General was photographed with girl members of that production army, and was boyishly pleased about it.

He addressed groups of workers briefly around the circuit, and told them: "Somewhere today, and every day, some of your friends and my friends are fighting for us. It is our duty to see that they get something to fight with. If we give them that, we will surely gain victory in the end. I say to you that I know we will win."

A message along the same line, but told in production statistics and figures on prospective output, doubtless will be given to the Commander in Chief when General Knudsen reaches Washington. But the General wouldn't talk about that.

Pier Sets Record

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Here's a good example of how American war industry is racing time—and winning.

The United States Navy yesterday dedicated a 700-foot utility pier, which was built in 43 days. It will be used at the Bethlehem Steel & Shipbuilding Company's yard at Mariner Harbor.

"We figured 90 days when we took the job," said George W. Rogers, President of the Rogers Construction Company, builders. "Then the Navy asked us about a double shift. We said we'd try to finish in 60 days. We got help from the Navy and Bethlehem Steel and beat that promise."

Capt. James W. Irish, Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Inspector of Ordnance for the Navy, said the 43-day record was 23 days less than any similar job.

Roosevelt and Editor White Regret Recess in No-Holds-Barred Days

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt telegraphed William Allen White yesterday that he missed this year "the old no-holds-barred, free-for-all in the old schoolyard during the recess times we have had in past years."

His message came in reply to a telegram of regret from Mr. White that the Chief Executive would be unable to attend the annual frolic of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting this year in New York instead of Washington.

"We miss, more than you know," said Mr. White, Editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, "the skilled, graceful and charming star performer on Pennsylvania Avenue, who for purposes of censorship shall be nameless, but whom we respect and hold in affectionate remembrances for past favors and with a lively anticipation of favors to come.

" . . . We hope soon that this cruel war will be over and that we may return again to Washington and enjoy with you the blessings of a good honest knock-down and drag-out, catch-as-catch-can and no-holds barred."

The President replied:

"Tell the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that I am really grateful for your message and that I miss this year th old no-holds-barred, free-for-all in the old schoolyard during the recess times we have had in past years.

"After all, you and your fellow editors are nothing but a bunch of kids anyway, and I have a horrid feeling that I am one too.

"I agree with you in the hope that this cruel war will some day be over, but I am not sure about my desire to return to the old school playgrounds. Don't you think some of us are entitled, when this is over, to sit around the stove in the village store and vent our feelings without chance of publication on the poor devils who are then running the Government?

"When that time comes, all of us old people can change the old gag to read, 'We greet thee, we about to live.'

"Give my love to the boys and tell them that I am deeply happy that I stopped when I was Editor of the Harvard Crimson."

How You Can Help U. S. War Effort

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, asking every income-earner to invest regularly in defense bonds and stamps, proposed this general "yard-stick" for savings, with the understanding that earners without dependents could do better, while those having dependents might not be able to do as much:

Weekly Income	Weekly Savings
$ 5 to $ 10	25 cents
$ 10 to $ 15	50 cents
$ 15 to $ 20	75 cents
$ 20 to $ 30	$ 1.25
$ 30 to $ 40	$ 2
$ 40 to $ 50	$ 4
$ 50 to $ 60	$ 6
$ 70 to $ 80	$10
$ 80 to $100	$12
$100 to $150	$20
$150 to $200	$35

$3,000,000,000 Lying Around Loose?

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 18 (AP)—Lazar Karpess, New York accountant, says there is about $3,000,000,000 lying around which Uncle Sam could pick up quickly and easily.

He proposed that the Government take over, for war purposes, all funds and endowments of the past for which there no longer is any use.

An example mentioned by him: the Bryan Mullauphy Fund set up in St. Louis in 1851 for worthy travelers passing through on their way to take up new lands in the Wst, a fund now having about $1,000,000.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

Boudoir
Frocks, Blouses, Lingerie
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

Allies Hail Tokyo Report

Continued from Page 1

tenable in the face of its almost daily plastering by Allied bombers.

"Good Winners, Poor Losers"

Speaking on the radio from Australia Friday evening, Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, who led the successful attack of 3 heavy and 10 medium bombers against the Japanese in the Philippines, declared that his men had discovered concrete proof of previous belief that the Japanese are good winners but poor losers. He said the raids caused great confusion and were evidence of the Allies' ability to beat the Japanese and to beat them badly.

Although preferring to understate the United Nations' position in the Southwest Pacific rather than to paint an unrealistic picture of Allied strength, air officers here now believe the western powers have established such strong aerial superiority above Northern Australia that Japan will find it virtually impossible to reverse the situation.

While carefully pointing out that this does not mean that Japan may not be able to try an invasion of the Commonwealth, War Department officials are inclined to feel that the situation in regard to Australia has changed greatly for the better in the six weeks since Java fell.

The extent to which the United States has been concentrating available material in Australia is shown by the statement of a Netherlands East Indian official that a very large convoy of American equipment, which originally had been destined for the Indies, had been diverted to Australia. This apparently was done when it became plain the Japanese assault upon Java could not be resisted and that the greatest need was to build a reserve of strength in the English-speaking Commonwealth.

With the exception of desultory stabs at isolated island outposts in the Southwest Pacific, the Japanese are almost exactly where they were six weeks ago in so far as Australia is concerned. Their overland attempt to capture Port Moresby, on the southeastern coast of New Guinea, was bogged down or abandoned several weeks ago, while Japanese air raids on Port Moresby do not seem to have much punch behind them.

In the Australian area, it is the Allies who are dealing the punishing blows.

Country Garden Show Moves in Town To Aid Conservation of Gas and Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Recognizing the necessity for tire and gas economy, Dayton's annual view of Mrs. Fred H. Rike's victory garden may be down town instead of at her home, "High Acres," at Oakwood, several miles from the center of Dayton. The garden, actually growing a score or more vegetables, and lined by flowers, is in a corner window at Mrs. Rike's husband's store at Main and Second Streets.

For several years the Rike gardens have been thrown open for a spring Sunday tour by the public, attracting several thousands of persons. Even in the days when the term victory garden was not thought of, Mrs. Rike, organizer of Dayton's first garden club, the Garden Club of Dayton, stressed vegetable growing in her garden, giving over much of the space to home foods, emphasizing the need of such for family use.

Now that the victory garden idea has spread across the nation, Mrs. Rike, instead of opening the residential garden to the public for a visitors' day, obtained a space about 20 by 30 feet, a large corner window space, in the Rike department store and there established the garden. All plants, actually growing in soil in the exhibition, were "started" in the Rike garden hotbeds and "flats," then transplanted in the store window garden, where they received care customary to such gardens, and all plants are thriving.

In the center are the beds of beans, peas, beets, onions, lettuce, etc., while the border is of flowers suitable for home beautification. Also there is a tool shed and tools on display. Mrs. Rike continues the garden display as under auspices and sponsorship of the Garden Club of Dayton.

Behind Nazi Boastings—

Continued from Page 1

cles here do not deny that Hitler would like to fight a limited offensive in Russia but they doubt whether the Russian High Command will allow the Germans to do this.

At present seas of mud are holding up operations in Southern Russia but in a few weeks time it is anticipated that the Nazis will launch a great drive against Rostov and another north of Kharkov in an attempt to reach the banks of the River Volga. These military circles also point out that the fact that Nazi military circles already are talking of special objectives such as Rostov and Volga confirms that Berlin is nervous about the spring offensive and by no means sure of its complete triumph.

Change In Sentiment

Discussing the growing unrest in Germany a diplomat stationed in Budapest and who has just left the Hungarian capital told me "I think that the most typical of many incidents I have heard concerning the growing discontent in Germany was that of a woman who has always been furiously pro-Nazi and who a few weeks ago paid a visit to Budapest to her relatives. When the relatives carefully referred in high terms to the Fuhrer she exclaimed 'you mean that slayer of Germany's youth.'"

This diplomat also told me that Germans arriving in Hungary from Germany all declared that the raid on Lübeck had made a terrific impression all over Western Germany and if the raids continue on this scale the morale of the people would become badly shaken.

[The important Baltic port of Lübeck was raided on the night of March 28 in what the Berlin Correspondent of the Swiss paper, Neue Zurcher Zeitung described as "the heaviest attack of its kind yet undertaken in the present war." Nazi press reports listed fatalities at "more than 200" and about 10,000 persons were said to have been made homeless by the raids.]

The diplomat also declared untrue the report that Hungarian troops have been sent to Salonika but confirmed the report that Admiral Nicholas Horthy has agreed to send 15 fresh Hungarian divisions to the Russian front and these are expected to leave Hungary by the end of April. Admiral Horthy also has agreed to replace any casualties the Hungarian forces may suffer and therefore between 150,000 and 200,000 Hungarian troops will be dispatched to Russia.

Conditions in Bulgaria

Meanwhile, the latest reliable reports from Sofia confirm that the recent resignation of the Piloff Government occurred because Foreign Minister Popoff and other Ministers refused to accept the German demands which had already been agreed upon by King Boris and Premier Bogdan Piloff himself.

The new government under Premier Piloff is made up of small bureaucrats and is completely under Premier Piloff's control. Premier Philoff has long been regarded by the Bulgarian people as a tool of the Germans and the new Government filled the nation with gloom, but most Bulgarians realize they have no choice but to hope for an Axis victory; else they will be overrun by their Balkan neighbors whom they have betrayed—Yugoslavia and Greece. For this reason, while the peasants may resist the Government policy, the Bulgarian Army and Government leaders will back up King Boris's pro-German policy.

Finally, economic and transport difficulties are being felt throughout German-occupied Europe and these must add to the anxieties that the Germans feel about the spring offensive.

Marshal Ion Antonesco recently warned Rumanian peasants that unless they had a good harvest the country would starve this year and traffic on the Danube has been drastically cut by German authorities, owing to the lack of proper transport facilities.

Farm Mobilization Drafted at Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18 (AP)—State and Federal officials today outlined an emergency farm labor program in which Washington boys and girls will be mobilized to contribute to the war effort through the plowshare instead of the sword.

A plan for May 1 registration of all students in Washington's 300 high schools who can take farm and orchard jobs this summer was announced by A. F. Hardy, Director of the United States Employment Service, and Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The big problem, Mr. Hardy explained, is to replace the normal flow of transient labor, which no longer can move on worn-out tires or freight trains.

A second farm problem may develop after the evacuation of Japanese farmers and farm hands, but the school registration, expected to enroll up to 30,000 potential workers is with an eye to filling the breach for the transients.

Every boy or girl over 16 will be invited to register

N. J Blackout Violator Gets Whipping, Jail

NEWARK, N. J., April 18 (AP)—A recalcitrant cigarette smoker, whose refusal to obey a woman air raid warden's demand he cease smoking during a test blackout brought him a rawhide whipping, was sentenced to a year in jail for disorderly conduct April 15.

Judge William Untermann in imposing the sentence on Archie Otom, of Newark, said he hoped the prison term would be a lesson to those who failed to heed instructions in the blackout of metropolitan New Jersey Wednesday night.

The warden, Mrs. Esther Gialanella, was given the whip for protection by her husband when she went on duty.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

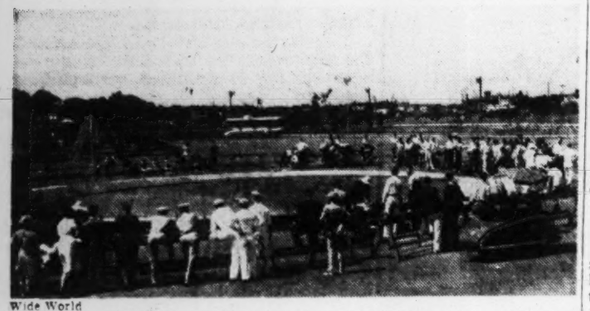
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Miniature Racing Cars

By Irving Bacchus

When that California lad, disgusted with frequent crack-ups of his model airplane, conceived the idea of constructing a miniature automobile around the tiny motor, a hobby was started which caught the American fancy immediately.



Wide World

The spectators at this miniature track thrill to the mile-a-minute speeds.

Are you acquainted with the "spindizzies?"

Although the automobile long ago made America a "nation on wheels," the auto miniature was the last to enter the functioning model picture, but in an amazingly short time it has pulled up alongside the formidable three — planes, trains, and boats. Thousands of young and old hobbyists have chosen this fascinating diversion which radiates all the color of the famed Indianapolis speedway, on miniature scale.

"Hot Irons," as the tiny racers have been nicknamed, could hardly be better described. Approximately 16 inches in length and weighing less than ten pounds, the sleek little racers have been developed so rapidly that recently a quartet of California spindizzies placed a car on the track that registered a speed of more than 100 miles per hour. That feat was predicted about a year ago.

The miniatures are raced by two methods. In cable racing they circle a pole, tether style. A cable runs from center pole to car, and a smooth, circular surface provides the speedway. In rail racing the cars speed around a banked oval, clinging to steel rails by means of ball-bearing rollers attached to front and rear axles. The latter is more realistic, as the miniatures, racing simultaneously, appear to be racing each other, although they are clocked against time.

The tremendous speed which the miniatures develop creates all the noise, color and burned-fuel odor of a real track.

Scores of local units of the American Miniature Racing Car Association hold local and inter-city racing contests, and each year a national tournament is staged. The cable track is easiest to build, if you're contemplating forming a spindizzy club.

Wide World

The comparative size of a miniature racer is revealed in this photograph.

The majority of miniatures today are factory produced but if the defense program should dry up the supply of prepared materials, the spindizzy, like other hobbyists, is not likely to idle away the duration. The first cars were handmade and ingenious modelers have lost none of the zeal for overcoming any obstacles to attain the desired results.

For more information on this subject send self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Daily Anecdote

Burbank's Discovery

Luther Burbank had a very inquisitive and bothersome neighbor who constantly annoyed him with questions regarding his work and his experiments. One morning when Mr. Burbank was in his garden this neighbor suddenly appeared.

"What are you working on now?" he asked.

"I am trying to cross an eggplant with a milk weed," Mr. Burbank replied.

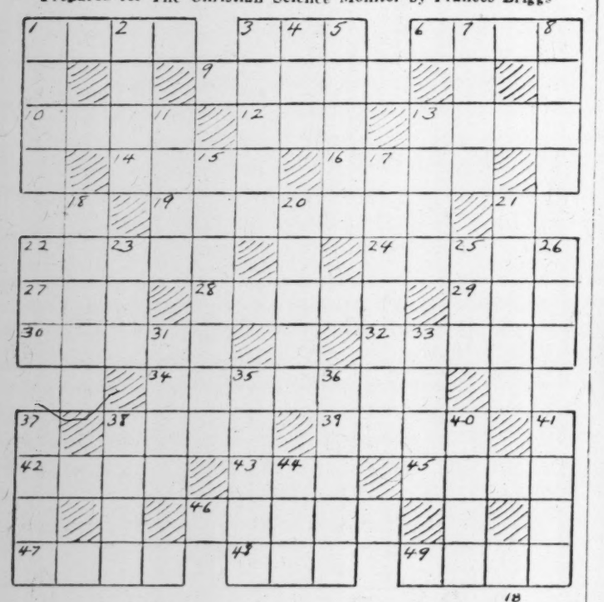
The neighbor stared at him in surprise and asked:

"What do you expect to get from that?"

"Custard pie," Mr. Burbank answered calmly.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In certain fable, what creature disguised himself by wearing a sheep's skin?
5—How many wheels has a hansom cab?
6—In what country do the Andes reach their highest altitudes?
9—What is a pattern of squares of alternating colors?
10—Male of the caribou is what?
12—To soak flax.
13—What coin of India equals sixteenth part of a rupee?
14—How many acts in Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande"?
16—What is first name of author of the poem "Renascence"?
19—Who is son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in "Hamlet"?
22—What is either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle?
24—What is first name of Mrs. Cooke, tennis star?
27—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
28—Who is presiding magistrate in a court of justice?
29—What is a southern constellation south of tail of Scorpion?
30—Beatrice was immortalized by what poet?
32—Saturn is remarkable for its engirdling system of what?
34—What was first name of Dr. Lyman Beecher's famous daughter?
38—What is black howling monkey of Central America?
39—To stop or dam up.
42—Would a Moslem wear, read, or play a jama?
43—Obtain.
45—What is a kind of spice consisting of dried arillode of nutmeg?
46—What town in France gave its name to a kind of net?
47—What is worn at a masquerade?
48—Organ of sight.
49—What is a pastoral or romantic musical composition?

Down

1—Who wrote of a shipwrecked Swiss family?
2—What part of a book contains two pages?
3—How many wise men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl?
4—Very small.
5—A group of eight.
7—What is chief mountain of Sicily?
8—What State of U. S. lies between Colorado and Nevada?
11—What is an organ for respiration under water?
13—What is a part of a celestial body having the appearance of a handle?
15—Whom does Javert arrest in Victor Hugo's novel?
17—What nickname is sometimes applied to 8 Down?
18—What is one of leading products of Kansas?
20—What is a section or clause added to a legislative bill?
21—What is a commercial city of North Dakota?
22—To spread grass for drying.
23—What European river was anciently called the Aenus?
25—Went swiftly.
26—Possesses.
31—Who was Norse god of thunder?
33—Short article in a newspaper is what?
35—What do you call an elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone?
36—What is the fiber obtained from various tropical American plants?
37—Those who use a crawl stroke do what?
38—What planet is the next beyond the earth?
40—What is title of a poem by Tennyson?
41—Flaring mouth of a trumpet is called what?
44—What is name of a city of Minnesota?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

REVENGE is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out.—Bacon

In Lighter Vein

Seasoned Slang

"I'm discouraged," a pretty stenographer complained to her girl friend. "Every time I meet a chap who tells me how nice I am it turns out he's broke."

"Yeah, I know," sighed her companion. "He peppers you for dates, hands out a lot of sugar, but can't earn his salt!"

Must Be One

She was carefully, and not too silently, explaining the movie to her little offspring. The patrons in the neighborhood became increasingly annoyed. Finally a gentleman turned around and gave her a stern look.

"What are you looking for?" asked the lady unabashed.

"The microphone," was the icy rejoinder.

Her Turn

For his gallantry a Scottish soldier was given a decoration. A week or so later a pal asked him:

"And what does the wife think of your medal, Sandy?"

"She doesna' ken yet," was the reply. "It's no' my turn to write."
—Exchange.

For the Scrapbook

A happy man or women is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will; and entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted. We need not care whether they could prove the forty-seventh proposition; they do a better thing than that—they practically demonstrate the great theorem of life.—R. L. Stevenson.

* * *

Since the sun still rises, since the earth puts forth her blossoms anew, since the bird builds its nest, and the mother smiles at her child, let us have the courage to be men, and commit the rest to Him who has numbered the stars.—Charles Wagner.

A Verse for Today . . .

Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.—I Cor. 16:13

Game Wardens

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Dick Reed, our Maine correspondent, retells an interesting story of the heroic efforts of two Maine game wardens, Ken Gray and Milton Scribner, in rescuing a doe from the icy waters of Dead River the other day.

Truckmen reported the plight of the deer to the wardens. The animal had attempted to cross the river on the ice and finally swim a narrow stretch of water which was at flood pitch and filled with fast moving ice and pulpwood. Unable to make the shore, the doe was carried downstream and was swept beneath the surface time and again.

In spite of their danger the wardens launched a 40-foot canoe which although badly battered soon reached the deer. Throwing a rope around her legs, they lifted her into the canoe and later kept her warm in a barn for several hours. When the animal had regained her strength she was released.

Too bad most of us think of game wardens as the fellows to duck when fishing out of season.

Dropped Mile Ahead

A 500-pound bomb dropped 10,000 feet from a plane flying 200 miles an hour will hit the earth more than a mile ahead of the point under the plane when the bomb was released.

Three Guesses

Name six animals (two birds) With L and O in all the words:
One digs, one howls, one trots along,
One roars, two sing an eerie song.

Answer Appears Below

Answer

Mole, wolf, colt, lion, loon and owl.

The Monitor Camera Club Acclaims Be Kind to Animals Week—April 19-25

Amateur photographers have more than average interest in pets as is evidenced by the accompanying pictures. The contributors to this interesting group include: Upper left: "Polite but Impatient" by Hunter McConnell, San Pedro, Calif. Upper right: "Perfect Trio" by Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Mont. This little blonde youngster is holding a baby robin in addition to the kitten. Lower left: "Contrary-Minded" by Mrs. G. C. Robbins, Boston. Lower right: "Raccoons on Parade" was submitted by Francis H. Smith, Seattle.

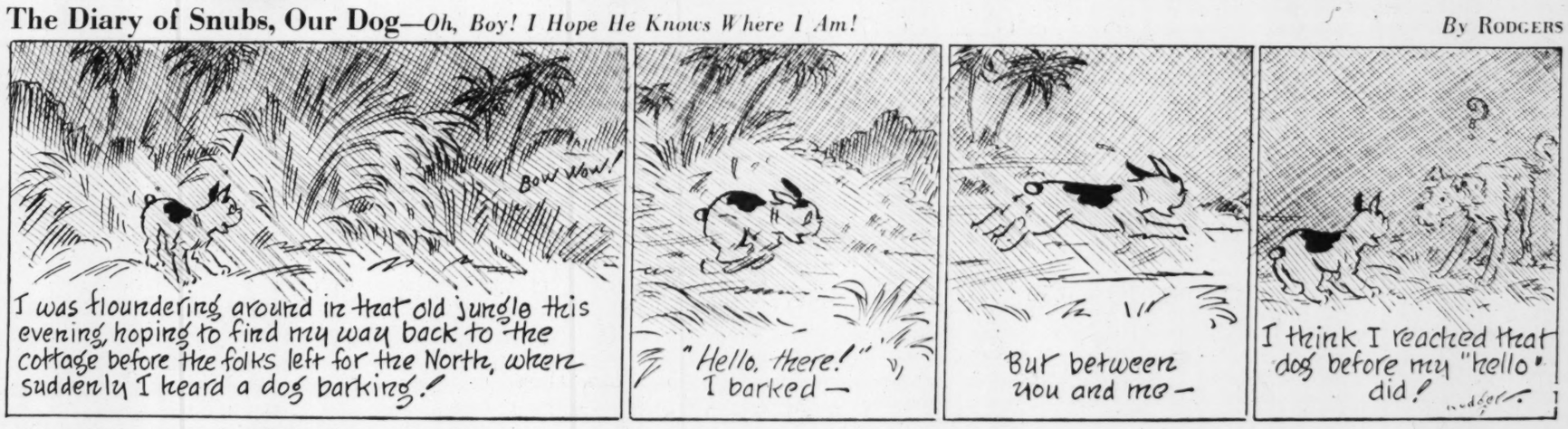
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good-By Mr. Wink*

By Le Pelley

ALL FINISHED · THIS WAS REALLY AN EASY JOB !!
HMM · TUM TE TUM
OOPS...
HELLO, MR WINK · NOT SO FAST !! MY UNCLE WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU ....
.. UNCLE SAM, MR WINK ... SURELY YOU'VE HEARD OF HIM ....
BUT GENTLEMEN
JUST STEP INSIDE, MR WINK
I'LL STAY TO PICK UP ANY LOOSE ENDS .... WE MAY HAVE BEEN TOO LATE
OK .. GOOD LUCK · THE OFFICE JUST WIRED THAT THEY'VE PICKED UP BASIL ...!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy! I Hope He Knows Where I Am!*

By Rodgers


BOW WOW!
I was floundering around in that old jungle this evening, hoping to find my way back to the cottage before the folks left for the North, when suddenly I heard a dog barking!
"Hello, there!" I barked —
But between you and me —
I think I reached that dog before my "hello" did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Deflation*

By The Hagers

I MET MISS BETSY ON THE RUN. "WHO'S AFTER YOU?" I QUACKED IN FUN.
"A MONSTER ON THE POND!" SAID SHE; AND POINTED SOMETHING OUT TO ME.
"THAT'S JUST A RUBBER TOY," I CRIED. "A SEA HORSE! COME, AND TAKE A RIDE.
IT'S ONLY FILLED WITH AIR, MY DEAR, — LIKE MANY THINGS WE GROWN-UPS FEAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bombers Over Tokyo?

Americans naturally are elated at reports from Japanese sources that Tokyo and Yokohama have been bombed. Though the story awaits confirmation from Washington, it is hardly possible to conceive Japanese reasons for spreading a false report in such specific detail.

It seems likely, therefore, that there has been an attack of some sort on a scale sufficient to warn the Japanese Islands that the United States can ultimately play a strong hand in the grim game that was started at Pearl Harbor.

Whatever satisfaction there may be in such exploits as this and the long-range sortie of thirteen planes into the Philippines, the picture should be kept in perspective. These are useful harassing actions while the main body of the Japanese Army and Navy are engaged in Burma and the Indian Ocean, but there still are enormous tasks of organization, of equipping, training, and transporting forces, before the attack can assume the tempo and proportions of an offensive. Heavy American losses in planes in Hawaii and the Philippines have to be made up. The tide of Japanese invasion which threatens to cut off China from her Allies has yet to be turned, and vast areas of sea and land have yet to be reconquered.

Little as one may relish the conditions which make bombing of cities a military necessity, the reported raid is an encouraging sign of enterprise on the part of the American armed forces. Loyalty and hard work at home must see that it is only a beginning.

Mr. Lewis Branches Out

The full, official names of labor unions often are long and mouth-filling compositions—such as, for instance, the Amalgamated International Fraternity of Cookie Cutters, Doughnut Punchers, and Pretzel Twisters of America, if there were such an organization. Heretofore the occupations thus associated usually have possessed some characteristics in common.

But that was before the carving out of District 50 for the United Mine Workers by John L. Lewis, U. M. W. president and one-time leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Since his retirement from the presidency of the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis and his family apparently have been looking around for new worlds to organize.

District 50 includes theoretically all the unorganized labor in industries which use the by-products of coal mining or even come into competition with by-products of coal. Early in its activities it formed unions of workers engaged in the manufacture of roofing, floor wax, tooth paste, disinfectants, corn cures, and cosmetics.

But the jurisdiction given to District 50 holds fascinating possibilities. For example, certain coal and coke derivatives are used in the manufacture of plastic buttons. Likewise, a derivative from skimmed milk called casein is used for the manufacture of these and other plastics. Ergo, by the reasoning of Mr. Lewis's organizers, milk producers are being included in a branch of the mine workers' union.

A certain incompatibility appears in the fact that here the union is enrolling not principally farm employees but dairy farm owners and operators. The Dairy Farmers Union, which was taken over as the nucleus of organization in New York State, sponsored three milk strikes within six years. Possibly certain labor organizers take this as establishing a bond of understanding; but existing farm organizations—and they are extensive—view the situation as threatening extension of methods which have been alien to agriculture.

Some observers believe that Mr. Lewis, having helped to split organized labor and then having lost out in the C. I. O., desires to build a third realm of economic and political influence. If the U. M. W., under his tutelage, wishes to publicize its full constituency in its name, it soon will have to call itself something like the United Mine, Farm, Chemical, and Cosmetic Workers of America. Persons who have tried to link farm and labor organizations will question whether even Mr. Lewis can hold together such diverse interests.

The Coast Guard took over a Brooklyn beach at a cost of $5,000,000. It is understood that there has also been some enhancement in the value of Manhattan real estate since the island changed hands for the equivalent of $24.

Tires are to be allocated for the farm tractor, but that doesn't mean the hired man should borrow it every Saturday night.

A Philippines Pearl Harbor?

On the first day of war—December 7 at Honolulu, December 8 at Manila—the United States took two terrific blows. The American people, preoccupied with Pearl Harbor, heard little about what happened in the Philippines. But disclosures made in connection with the fall of Bataan now indicate that the main hope of defending the Islands—an American air force comprising hundreds of planes—was largely lost that first day.

On April 10, Charles Hurd, reporting in the New York Times an interview with Secretary Stimson bearing on Bataan, revealed that among the forces there were "some 5,000 men originally attached to the obliterated air force." On April 11, Clark Lee, in an Associated Press dispatch from Melbourne told of 54 Japanese bombers and 88 fighters catching American bombers on Clark Field and American fighters parked at Iba Field about noon, December 8.

He declared that this raid "largely destroyed" the American air force in the Philippines. Now Walter Robb, formerly this newspaper's correspondent in the Philippines, corroborates the Clark story and tells of 150 planes destroyed on the ground in one attack—which helps explain the presence of 5,000 air force men on Bataan.

This all adds up to the fact that a powerful American air force—which might well have prevented Japanese landings on Luzon—was surprised and virtually destroyed hours after the Philippines had heard about Pearl Harbor. It means that something approaching a Pearl Harbor, something relatively more crippling to American air power and seriously altering the whole war picture, occurred forty miles north of Manila on December 8.

This may be news to the American people, shocking news, but it is hardly information of aid to the enemy. For the Japanese knew that they had removed the Philippines' air protection; after December 8 they bombed almost without hindrance, and quite possibly they knew the number of planes destroyed. But the American people did not know; they heard only of the few planes which escaped and carried on a brief, desperate defense.

There was less excuse for surprise than at Pearl Harbor, for commanders in the Philippines knew war had begun. Mr. Robb believes American fliers were hoping to attack Formosa, but had to wait for orders from Washington. That may be so, but still appears to leave General MacArthur and his aides responsible for the failure to avoid surprise and the loss of their air force.

Accounts would indicate that American officers failed to heed British lessons in dispersing and hiding planes from air attack and were mentally unprepared. Probably the whole Nation must share the blame. Indeed, the main constructive purpose of going into the Philippines Pearl Harbor four months after is to ask whether the lesson has been learned even now and to emphasize the necessity for more alertness.

We are informed that one American air field intended for the protection of a vital naval installation has no anti-aircraft guns—because it does not *expect* to be attacked until after another area has been bombed.

There is still too much close parking of planes—bunched for destruction—and too much general carelessness about the protection of airports. The last time we examined the situation it was still possible for anybody to get into army fields by putting on a uniform—which anybody could buy without credentials. If the shocking news that there was something like a Pearl Harbor behind Bataan will arouse public insistence on more alertness, that news does not come too late to serve a good purpose

How About a Trolley Ride?

With last year's tires wearing thin and the gas supply threatened, Boston motorists may be diverted by the current search of its transportation service for the single old-fashioned open streetcar which it believes it owns.

Every traction company in the United States had such cars in the early years of the century. The Boston Elevated Company had nearly 1,500 of them in operation in 1913. How they disappeared might be a subject for research.

If the present demand for street cars, due to the lessening of motor traffic, brings back the open car, we recommend two things: George should get one of those cords that Father used to wear between his straw hat and his coat lapel if he wants to keep his hat. And Mamie should leave her parasol at home. It always fell off the car.

Our Readers Say—

"While MacArthur Fights"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have recently seen a reprint in the Stratford "Beacon-Herald" of your excellent editorial on bickering and apathy at home "While MacArthur Fights." This obviously was the ethical source inspiring another trenchant editorial in the vernacular "Gimme this, Gimme that" appearing subsequently in the columns of a New York contemporary.

With my bushel of superior quality wheat being valued approximately 40 cents per bushel below the price-tag south of the line, naturally, I find it a little difficult to concur in your reference to "palavering" about "farm price parity."

We, too, are still moved by "party loyalty," not so much to "keep incompetents in office" as to keep certain very competent Canadians out of office. It has been a disheartening experience to observe that, with the world aflame, men still found time (and the desire) to tend the petty fires of partisan politics, on the basis of "my party—right or wrong."

Toronto, Canada — WALTER P. DAVISSON

"War of the Ages"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent article said the President had called for a name for the present war, to be used in government correspondence. I have submitted to Congress the name, The War of the Ages. — ROXIE A. VESPER

Santa Monica, Calif.

"The War of the Air"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My suggestion for the name of this war is:

"The War of the Air"

This name, it seems to me, comes near to suggest the magnitude of the present conflict. How simple and concise for posterity to read about the Air War of the 1940's.

"Survival War" suggests the possibility that we may not survive. Then, too, aren't there many existing conditions that we do not want to survive; for instance, selfishness, greed, suspicion, rotten politics, inefficiency, short-sightedness, waste.

The outcome of this War will affect all humanity. What better name for this War than "The War of the Air"?

New York — (MRS.) BERNICE BRYAN

Reader's Favorites

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is always interesting—perhaps because it bolsters up one's judgment—when others like one's own favorites. Last summer, on a transcontinental train, a woman traveler was reading (and wiping her eyes as she read) that lovely "I Saw a Star" by Ruth Nettleton. Later in conversation with the woman she told me that she should keep that clipping always (the paper had been mine, I had left it in the library car). She said it was one of the most beautiful things she had ever read.

Within the past few months more than one person has spoken with appreciation of the fact that the Home Forum page has been "blessedly free" from mention of the war.

There are always so many things to be grateful for that to pick out any particular article, editorial or poem is not easy. I however this time wish especially to thank you for the animal tales by Judy van der Veer, a recent article on the Editorial page, "Each to His Own Riches," by Margaret Lee Runbeck, and just the other day "Printers and Potentates," by William Dana Orcutt.

Boston — I. A.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tough

Pioneers of 1942

When I first read that the Japanese were to be removed from the Pacific coast, I thought instantly of Yata and Yana—and their daughter Rose.

Twenty years ago when I lived in beautiful Berkeley, Yana was one of the joys of living there. He was a young, strong Japanese who did my gardening, my laundry and heavy cleaning. He was faithful, efficient, incredibly speedy, always courteous. He would greet me with a ceremonious bow and wide smile, then proceed swiftly to work. He brought his own lunch—a loaf of bread and a piece of fish. One evening after I had known him for two years, he called me on the telephone. I knew instantly that it was his voice, though for some inscrutable reason he said politely, "This Yana's representative speaking. He say no can work tomorrow. He meet friend from Japan in San Francisco. All right come next day?"

I assured him that it would be all right to tell Yana to come next day. Some weeks later Yana, in a burst of confidence, told me the "friend" was now his wife, Yata. He had bought a house; would I come see? I did go and met a Japanese girl, dainty and lovely as a picture on a fan, with shining black braids coiled round her head, flawless skin, demurely grave black eyes. They showed me their garden and picked a great bouquet of chrysanthemums for me.

Just before I returned to the East, Yana, smiling broadly, told me about the new baby. They gave her an American name, "Rose." I knew it was because they loved roses, for of all the flowers he grew, Yana's roses were the finest.

* * *

When I left California, Yana and Yata transferred their allegiance to my sister and her family. Yana now did only the gardening, as he had many other employers. Yata came for the weekly cleaning. She gave my sister a beautiful Japanese bowl and then showed her how best to arrange iris in it. She often brought flowers from her own garden or the vacant lot next door.

Rose grew into a sturdy little girl and attended the public school. Her parents were very proud of her progress. At Christmas time they always sent me a snapshot of her and one of her report cards. With the passing years and growing prosperity the little bungalow became really well furnished. Yata kept it spotlessly clean and fragrant with flowers. Rose liked to bring her high-school friends home with her.

Rose would have graduated from high school this June—if what happened at Pearl Harbor had not happened. Yes, my sister wrote me, Yana and Yata and Rose would have to go—into the hot Owens Valley to live in a bare shack. Yata came for her last day of cleaning last week. Yana came too and pruned the roses for the last time—those perfect, lovely roses that were the pride of his life. Yata dusted, oh so carefully, every piece of furniture, shook the rugs, scrubbed the kitchen, washed the windows till they shone.

At 5 o'clock they came to tell my sister good-by. For fifteen years they had worked faithfully and hard for my sister and her family. Yana did not smile this time; his face was grave and set. Yata's dark eyes were brimming with tears as she gave my sister a parting gift—another exquisite vase.

"It is right we go," she said bravely. "If only they would let Rose graduate!"

* * *

A minor little incident this, hardly worth recording in the important news of the day. Just one innocent family suffering for the sins of the guilty. Just three people closing the door of their little bungalow for the last time, climbing into their rickety old car and joining the migration to Owens Valley.

Good-by, Yata. Speed the day when you open the bungalow door again for Rose and Yana. — I. M.

The Wide Horizon

Are Illinois Voters Isolationist?

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

Observers of the Illinois primary election of April 14 are confirmed by the vote totals in their belief that the results, rather than indicating either definite opposition to the war or dissatisfaction with its conduct, merely are indications of voter apathy or failure to comprehend the gravity of the situation, sad as this may be.

This was the first State-wide election since the entrance of the United States into the war, but the renomination of Republican Senator C. Wayland Brooks, known as an isolationist, does not mean that the people of this State necessarily are "anti-war" in sentiment. On the same basis of reasoning, they might also be deemed to be friends and supporters of the notorious Kelly-Nash Democratic political machine in Chicago, because the machine's candidate for the Senatorship, Representative Raymond S. McKeough, won his primary race.

The fact that the lowest total vote in twelve years was cast in last Tuesday's election tells the story. Farmers are plowing and planting; workers in defense industries probably felt that they could not spare a minute from their work. Yet the re-election of an isolationist senator might do as much damage to the cause of the United Nations as the loss of several carloads of shells.

The small turnout enabled the political machines of both parties to nominate their men—Senator Brooks by 4 to 1 over his not very well known opponent, E. Warren Wright, State Treasurer.

* * *

Prof. Paul H. Douglas was defeated by Mr. McKeough as a result of a large vote against him in Chicago, the home of the Kelly-Nash machine, which offset a favorable margin down state. But Douglas made a better showing against McKeough than did Wright against Brooks.

The total Democratic vote was larger by some 100,000 than the total Republican vote, and on this basis it might be assumed that in the election Mr. McKeough has a good chance of defeating Mr. Brooks.

In the primaries the big issue — isolationism versus Roosevelt's war policy—was on the Republican side. The Kelly-Nash machine was the center of a secondary issue on the Democratic side, with Douglas opposing the machine.

The coming election should find the war issue fairly clear-cut, it is felt, and very likely a larger proportion of Democrats will turn out than was the case for the primary. With them probably will be many dissatisfied Republicans. So in spite of the Republican gain in the primary, there still is a possibility of a Democratic victory in the election.

A smashing military victory would almost certainly affect sentiment here in such a way as to redirect support for the Administration's conduct of the war.

* * *

There has been in Illinois, as elsewhere, much strong criticism of the conduct of the war, even among those who have supported the Roosevelt foreign policy. It is felt that many Republican voters cast their ballots for Brooks as an expression of their dissatisfaction on this basis. Some, it is believed, assumed that the isolationism issue disappeared with Pearl Harbor, and were not aware that Mr. Brooks, backed by the Chicago Tribune, has since, as well as before, Pearl Harbor opposed close co-operation with America's Allies, and before Pearl Harbor said "this is not our war."

There is no lack of patriotism as expressed by a willingness to wave flags or sell MacArthur buttons. But the lack of any positive move to scrap politics and to establish the harmony and unity that are so vitally necessary to an efficient prosecution of the war is apparent to those who look beneath the surface. There is also an overpowering fear of Communism, a great dislike of New Dealism, and an inability to comprehend what is necessary in an all-out war such as this one.

Part of the strategy of the isolationists has been to build up sectional prejudices, even in the midst of a war which calls for national unity above all else.

Chicago has seemed to be the center of American isolationism from the start. This is partly geographical, partly because so many—over a million—of its citizens depend on the Tribune for their news about these vital world issues. The impact of Pearl Harbor erased some of this feeling for a time, but years of reading news colored by isolationist sentiment has left a feeling among the voters which, if not actually rebellious, is still indifferent through ignorance of conditions.

North . . South . . East . . West

On the Sunny Side of the Street

By Frank L. Perrin

Always, in our human day-by-day experiences, the inclination seems to be to magnify, rather than minimize, the responsibilities which hardships impose. We thus add to and increase our burdens, failing to remember that there is vouchsafed to us both the courage and the strength to endure when our cause is just and our desire sincere. It is now more than ever important that we realize our individual and indivisible dominion, our resourcefulness and our courage, as added demands are made upon us for both sacrifice and service.

Paraphrasing the words of John Paul Jones, "I have not yet begun to fight"—it may be said assuringly and truthfully of the people of the United States and their allies everywhere, that we have just begun to serve. In money, in time, in the willing surrender of inconsequential privileges, we have as yet only contributed to a rehearsal performance of the grand offensive against the arrayed forces of those who have attacked the institutions and the liberties which we cherish and which we will protect.

* * *

Somewhat to the surprise of many it has been discovered that there is real joy and genuine satisfaction in taking part in this voluntary activity. We are conscious of no sense that we are indulging profligately in an expenditure of service or wealth designed to insure our own immediate or future safety. The actuating and impelling motive is comparable to that which inspires the homesteader, the pioneer trader, or the prospecting miner who seeks to establish and perpetuate for his family and for posterity a competence of economic and social independence. We discover, almost inadvertently, that we are but a generation or two removed from those who, unselfishly and courageously, undertook to prove by practical demonstration that democracy is more than an ideal. They implemented it by providing wise and reasonable safeguards designed to insure against the assertion of extreme executive power, while pledging to governing authority the faith and loyalty of those governed.

Suddenly it is discovered what we in the Americas, and to some extent elsewhere, had come to regard as established, is still despised as experimental by those arrayed in a world-encircling enemy phalanx. That which we have rather carelessly accepted as an incontestable inheritance has been challenged as spurious and contemptible. It is to meet this challenge, this age-old determination to impose the rule of force instead of the rule of reason, that the peoples of the Americas and their allied nationals are giving all they possess of man power, wealth, and inspired thought.

Those who are devoting themselves to this cause see clearly and without confusion. They have no desire to impose their own theories of government or economy upon others. They disclaim, and this honestly, any purpose of taking from the people of any country the lands or privileges which are the possession of others. It is because of all this that those of us who have enjoyed, and still enjoy, the individual freedoms of democratic government enter gladly upon the imposed task of defending and perpetuating, and eventually establishing beyond the realm of future attack, as the possession of all who desire them, the institutions of human freedom.

The bright sunlight of faith and confidence shines along the way. Those enlisted in a righteous cause think little of hardship or momentary deprivation. They do not underestimate the dangers involved or the sacrifices to be made. These are, in the final analysis, the supreme tests which we would avoid were it possible, but which we accept when necessary as part of the day's work. It is this almost universal willingness to give and to serve that will confuse and finally defeat those who have failed to reckon with or estimate its potency and power. It is the invisible armor and armament of a free people.

* * *

Self-appointed critics of those comprising the American Front have qualified to act in the role of criticasters rather than expert estimators of national solidarity. It is an evidence of defeatism to determine deliberately by superficial analysis that even an appreciable minority of the American people are unpatriotic or that their allegiance is divided. In recent weeks and months the realization has been impressed that the prowess and fatalistic mania of the enemies have been underestimated. The challenge, now accepted, has caused an increase in the tempo and quality of both service and sacrifice.

The recent somewhat disheartening official or semi-official forecasts which warn us of years, rather than months of war will serve, after the first yielding to disappointment passes, to strengthen the courage, harden the arms, and make braver the hearts of all true Americans. It may be discovered that this trial of our faith and willingness to serve has brought the needed awakening to an appreciation of our blessings.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, APRIL 18, 1942

Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herselt like a strong man after sleep . . . . . Milton.

WILL THE ELECTIONS HELP OR HINDER THE WAR? . . . *By Roscoe Drummond* . . . Page Two

Will the Elections Help or Hinder the War?

By Roscoe Drummond

REMEMBER 1940? The fall of France, the nomination of Willkie, the Great Crusade and the Third Term? It seems ten years ago. History is moving that fast.

Today another national election in the United States is at its beginning. It is difficult enough for a democracy to conduct a war, but to fight a war and a political campaign at the same time, that is a supreme test of national poise and concentration.

That test is at hand. It cannot be escaped. We hear much talk about adjourning politics, but there is no prospect and no provision for adjourning the mid-term Congressional elections. It might be ideal if within the terms of the Constitution there could be greater flexibility in the timing of national campaigns, but it's too late for that now.

The issue today is not whether the elections are going to be held but whether they will be allowed to be a disruptive and disuniting interlude or will be made an opportunity to strengthen the Congress and to galvanize the Government into the sternest and most single-purposed conduct of the war.

Although the voting will not take place until next November, preliminary skirmishing by the party managers has already been evident, and the full-sized campaigns are about to get under way.

The beginnings of the campaign have not been too encouraging, although the professional politicians may have felt the necessity of letting off just so much steam or, better yet, probably failed to sense the deadly earnest, deadly nonpartisan temper of the country.

In any event, Clarence Budington Kelland, the newly appointed Executive Director of the Republican National Committee—whose views on America's role in world affairs make Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Lindbergh seem rank interventionists—began by summoning the nation to more politics—if not better.

* * *

Whereupon Edward T. Flynn accepted the invitation with interest. Mr. Flynn, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who trained at Tammany Hall, made it plain that he was perfectly willing to have the elections if it were clearly understood that only Democrats were to be elected. He laid down the simple Tammanyesque proposition that to put many Republicans in office would be equivalent to inflicting a major military defeat upon the country.

No Democratic leader agreed with Mr. Flynn publicly and President Roosevelt repudiated Mr. Flynn publicly.

That was a gain—a very important gain. In fact, both Mr. Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, as titular head of the Republican Party, have urged the nation to lay aside conventional party labels for this crucial war election, to adjourn purely domestic controversy and to abandon all politics-as-usual in choosing the American Congress of 1942.

They urge, instead, that but one criterion be applied to the Congressional candidates who will soon be appealing to the electorate for its votes and the criterion is that, irrespective of party, they show a visible record or a real capacity which will be dedicated to helping the Government fight an uncompromising world war in the interests of an uncompromising world peace.

Events during the next few weeks will indicate whether a partisan free-for-all or a war-sobered, single-purposed election is going to be the lot of the nation in this sober, nonpartisan hour of decision. In Chicago this coming week the Republican National Committee, its members convening for the first time in a year, will set the tone and shape the character of the Congressional campaign it hopes its Congressional candidates will conduct. Its decisions are as important to its own future as to the future of the nation.

In some states the primaries are scheduled to be held this month and others will continue throughout the summer and fall. The primaries are exceedingly important, in some instances more important than the final elections, for they determine the party nominees from whom the voters must choose. If the primaries are allowed to slip by uncontested, they are likely to produce incompetent candidates, and the final choice is as unsatisfactory as having to decide between a thistle and a feather—the one only pricks and the other just can't carry its own weight.

These Congressional elections are going to be either a great liability to the nation in time of war or a great asset. They can be the occasion for a disruptive, disuniting campaign culminating in a divided and uncertain Congress; or they can be seized as the opportunity for a vivid and vital clarification of war purposes and peace purposes which will culminate in a more united and determined Congress than was elected before the United States was at war.

Whether this be accomplished depends in part upon the vision of the leadership of the Democratic and Republican Parties, in part upon the caliber of the Congressional candidates themselves and still more upon the unswervingly calm perception of the American people.

* * *

We cannot afford to belittle these elections or take a casual attitude toward our own responsibility in them. We cannot afford to look upon them merely as minor by-elections, as just a test of mid-term political strength between Presidential campaigns. It is impossible to foresee with what speed events may force the Congress which America elects in 1942 to make decisions of historic magnitude which may shape the future of America and the future of the world for generations to come.

These elections are of critical importance to America and to Americans:

Because they will determine the complexion and the capacity of the entire membership—535 Representatives—of the Lower House.

Because they will require one third—or 32 members—of the Senate to submit their record and their intentions to the electorate for confirmation or reproof.

Because they will elect a Congress which WILL have it within its power to help the Government win the war or to handicap the Government in such a way as to risk losing it.

Because they will elect a Congress which MAY have it within its power to help the United States secure the peace or coerce the nation into losing it.

Because the elections, if casually approached, possess a dangerous negative evil, and if prayerfully and constructively approached, possess a powerful positive good.

Because democracy needs to function better—not less—in time of war.

Because for the first time in 22 years the American people are going to have the opportunity to render a partial verdict—with the intrusion of the fewest irrelevant controversies—on the paramount political issue of the twentieth century: isolationism.

Because these elections will help decide whether the American people, after being forced twice in one generation to co-operate with other nations to fight a world war—are now prepared to co-operate with other nations to help create and preserve a world peace.

Because Hitler may well be right when he says that the outcome of this war is likely to shape the world for

(Continued on page 15)

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Dever, From Black Star

WHEN THE BREAD WAGON ARRIVES IN A TOWN IN OCCUPIED FRANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION UNDER NAZI SUPERVISION

France's Women Under the Nazi Yoke

By Egon Kaskeline

WOMEN have always played a significant part in France's cultural and political life. It is no accident that Joan of Arc became France's national heroine, no accident that France's national symbol is a woman: Marianne. Feminine influence was seldom exercised in a direct way: history knows of no French figures comparable to Elizabeth of England or Catherine of Russia. With the exception of Madame Joliot-Curie, whom the Blum government appointed to the position of Undersecretary of State, no French woman ever entered Parliament or assumed the post of Minister of State. French women never attained the right to vote.

On the whole, French women were none too anxious to acquire political rights. The movement for women's suffrage, headed by Louise Weiss, was at no time supported by the majority of French women, and not necessarily even by those who were politically minded. Many French women felt that open participation in the game of politics might decrease their actual influence.

The influence of some politically minded women exercised an important, if not altogether favorable, influence on France's recent development. It was French society women who opened their salons to Abetz and other intellectual Fifth Columnists, and who actively supported the Franco-German Committee. Today, some wealthy and influential women are active among the collaborationists at Vichy. These ambitious society leaders, however, are not representative of the majority of French women.

As always before in times of national crisis, so again today French women have shown themselves to be both patriotic and courageous. It was France's women who underwent all the hardships of defeat; it was they who, ahead of the invader, fled to the south, they who were bombed and machine-gunned along the crowded highways, they who returned to homes that were often ravaged or destroyed. It is France's women who are now fighting the endless war of providing food for the family, it is they who are fighting the cold and the misery of life in a captive France.

Those whose husbands are at home consider themselves fortunate. Life in France today means much hardship and little joy, but privations are more easily borne when the family is united. Hundreds of thousands of French women, today, are separated from their beloved ones. Husbands and sweethearts, fathers and brothers, are confined in German prison camps; all responsibility rests on the shoulders of their women.

* * *

To support their families, they work in factories and in offices. French male workers are underpaid, but women workers receive starvation wages. We hear from France that women's wages are as low as 400-600 francs per month, which is about $10 to $15. Many of these wage-earners are unable to obtain even the scarce quantities of rationed goods. Undernourished themselves, they see their children hungry and are troubled by the thought that their husbands are no better off in a faraway and hostile country. And yet, the French woman does not give in. She continues to work and to fight in the great struggle of everyday existence. It is the French housewife who morally and materially helps to maintain the family, and it is she who inspires the men with new hope.

French women have always been excellent housewives, fabulous cooks, and sound educators—they have also been the best-dressed women in Europe. Foreigners, who visited France, admired not only the elegance of France's society beauties, but also the taste of the French girl who was forced to manage on a limited budget. Up to the dark hour of defeat, France led the world of fashion; subjected to a ruthless conqueror, France has naturally lost much of her brightness and gaiety. The Germans have plundered France's department stores, and the houses of the Haute Couture as thoroughly and as efficiently as they ravaged her foodstuffs and her raw materials. In Paris, German officers purchased women's dresses and women's shoes, and, above all, silk stockings, by the hundreds. Whatever remained was bought up by German women who arrived shortly afterward to profit by the conquest.

Today, French fashion is a fallen victim of the conquest. Some of the famous fashion salons remain open, but creation of new fashions has become impossible. The Germans have not succeeded, however, in abolishing the taste of French women. New dresses, of course, can no longer be bought, new shoes are not available, and even the simplest accessories have become scarce. But French women know how to make much out of little, and their smartness and personality remain unimpaired. France has become a desperately poor country. The streets seem to be full of sullen and obviously undernourished-looking faces. But France has not yet lost her feminine charm: French women have adapted themselves to the harsh reality of a defeated country. But even in distress they make every effort to remain attractive and feminine.

French women have always shown themselves to be ardent patriots, though some women indirectly helped to open the gates of France to the invaders. Many of these women are active in the underground movement. Hundreds of them have been sent to concentration camps.

* * *

The attitude of the German army of occupation was at first frequently described as very correct. Officers and men unsuccessfully tried to win favor with French girls. French women would ostracize any girl who was seen with a German. This hostile attitude on the part of French women had a depressing effect on German morale. As a result, General von Stuelpnagel, German military commander, issued an order forbidding German soldiers to mix with French women. In this way the German was made to think that it was he who declined the company of French women. Today, Germans and French live on the same strip of territory—but socially they live in two different worlds. French women have refused to collaborate.

French men and women hope and pray for the day of an Allied victory. They cannot change the course of history, but they are preparing themselves and their children for a better day in a better France. In the beginning Pétain had many women followers, but today women play no part in the political life of Vichy France. A fascist social structure excludes women from public life. France's women know that they have a hard task before them. Today they form the backbone of France's moral resistance—of their country's will of self-preservation. Tomorrow they may be called upon to help in her battle for national survival.

Ersatz and After

By Harlan Trott

POWERED BY OATS INSTEAD OF GASOLINE, THIS WAGON MAKES EIGHT MILES AN HOUR

THERE WAS AN ersatz man and he walked an ersatz mile and he found an ersatz sixpence upon an ersatz stile. There may be fully as much truth as poetry in this before we are done. For already the Government has substituted silver and copper for the nickel content of the national fivepence. And it is safe to say that if stiles ever land on Mr. Nelson's priorities list they'll make them out of plastics or some other form of ersatz, the wood and metal shortage being what it is.

Although we haven't discarded the mile —no suitable substitute as yet having been found for distance except more ships and still more ships—its twin factor, time, went completely ersatz when the United States adopted wartime on Feb. 8, or Wilson's time, as folk with set ways used to call it during the first World War.

As for an ersatz man, inventors have not got very far. Considerable research has been expended in perfecting robots, but none of these has proved as efficient as the unpredictable human variety either at getting drawn into wars or in fighting their way out of them. Consequently, natural science is concentrating on the development of substitutes for a great many of the less important human necessities, and is relying on the human race to get along the best way it can.

We people in the democracies are fairly well off in regard to food. At least, we are not reduced yet to putting in three heaping tablespoons of acorns (medium grind) and one for the pot, sweetening it with ersatz sugar and downing it without cream. They say the only resemblance the ersatz stuff bears to the original is that it's hot.

Even so, we are having to go without certain things and we are learning to like it. Scarcities in a few basic foods, such as sugar, and commodities from the Far East are catching up with us fast. But careful rationing is expected to see us through, providing we co-operate in curtailing waste and finding substitutes. We may get less tapioca for dessert since the fall of Singapore and Java, but we'll get more than we would had steps not already been taken to find other ways of making stickum for postage stamps and war stamps. Sweet potatoes are proving to be a valuable source of stamp glue, and added income for Southern farmers.

Right now there seems to be a shortage of practically everything, including time. This is due mainly to lack of ships, which is holding up delivery of staple commodities such as oil, textiles, and lumber. The effect on where we go, what we wear, and how we live in general is sure to become increasingly pinched in proportion to the increase in our overseas war effort.

The ship shortage and the army tailors' prodigious demand for wool are cramping our styles. They say men's suits are being cut snugger, with no fancy capers around the lapels; and any man who wants a double-breasted suit can't have a vest. Women's whims on wardrobes are being frozen with this year's hem heights. And new wool for coats is being diluted with reprocessed wool up to 40 per cent.

* * *

There are no end of petty inconveniences popping up all the time. Now that milk comes every other day to save wear and tear on truck tires, it's a problem in large families how to stand the double array of quart bottles in with the butter, the lettuce, and the left-over lamb. The Nazis, who are used to doing things on the grand scale, may see no great nuisance value in this. Nevertheless, it may ease the strain on civilian morale to know who to blame if we should spill the bowl of gravy in the ice box.

Food processors are becoming much less profligate with the use of tin. Milk, cookies and crackers are coming in double-paper bags and waxed cartons. But even paper is precious. American newspapers still run to normal thicknesses, but big British dailies and Sundays are only a shadow of their sedate old selves. In England, every prospective author has to get a permit before the Government will allow his book to be published. One might suppose this official control would present certain dangers to freedom of the press, since the Government has the final say about whether a book is worth printing. Such fears are groundless if one may judge by the tone of a recent book which came out of England. The author harshly criticized the Government for its war policies.

Aluminum and nickel now rank nearly on a par with precious metals. Soon after the Mint began making five-cent pieces out of silver, copper, and other alloys, a Southern transit company supplanted aluminum streetcar coins with zinc tokens. And a refrigerator firm in Indiana has introduced substitutes for aluminum that will save enough to make 270 fighter planes.

Plow manufacturers, who, records show, are still competing with sword makers to the tune of 1,400 different types of earth-turners, have agreed to limit output to 300 models. Galvanized fence factories are limiting their product to three zinc dippings instead of five. This means the fences will have to be painted in seven years instead of ten. Bicycle output in the United States has been limited to one standardized type called the Victory bike, with enormous potential savings of steel.

Wood and metals have a powerful ersatz rival in plastics which are being made from discarded sugar cane. Recently, a trainer airplane was made out of plastics. It performed perfectly and the test pilot said it was amazingly strong. Henry Ford's plastic automobile has had a successful tryout in Dearborn. The Army is using a lot of plastics for gun butts and bayonet handles, because they can be produced much faster and cheaper than stocks made out of walnut.

* * *

People have pretty well talked around the rubber tire subject the last few months. And a lot of amusing mechanical apparitions have been devised here and abroad to take the automobile's place during the wartime gap in gasoline and rubber supply. We may even wind up with the top buggy and plush lap robe again. There's a lot to be said for the old one-horsepower hayburner at that!

The impetus given to the development of substitutes for vital war materials, or what the Germans call ersatz, seems almost endless. It testifies to the inventive genius which men apply to the arts of war. One of the significant things about it all lies in the hope that humanity may one day benefit by the material progress wartime invention has brought about.

We have only to relax for a moment in our ersatz-upholstered chairs to lose ourselves in the peacetime possibilities our present technical progress portends. We came out of the first World War with an industrial economy all primed for mass production of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other luxuries that became family necessities in less than a decade.

After this war, the airplane may take the automobile's place in the general scheme. We will come out of the war with thousands of trained pilots and airplane mechanics and a giant industry all geared to plane production. And if the proposed "stripping" of emergency landing fields along main arterial highways develops we will have the facilities for mass airplane use.

Once we are given to this philosophical mood, we fall naturally into agreement with those who predict that the invention of substitutes for vital raw materials will break geographical and man-made monopolies which are among the causes of war. It seems not too much to hope that the hidebound economic system of controlled scarcity and high prices will give way to abundance and generally low prices when we ask ourselves whether men cannot apply their superb wartime talents to the task of peaceful rebuilding.

Material things will not suffice of themselves. But our goal becomes clearer under the heart-searching compulsions which the stress of war seems to engender. Laying up our cars may be good for us, if it brings us back to earth. We may not go as far or as fast afoot or ersatz. But we are sure to see a great deal more of the real things of life on the way.

Courtesy Du Pont Company; Associated Press

COPPER, WOOD, AND LABOR WERE SAVED IN MAKING THIS ROWBOAT OF PLASTICS

COSTA RICA CAST ITS LOT WITH THE UNITED STATES ON DEC. 8 International, Pacheco

President Rafael Calderon Guardia (Inset) Responded at Once to a Citizens' Delegation Who Called on Him for a Declaration of Attitude After Pearl Harbor Attack.

Five Wise Men of Costa Rica

By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin

THOMAS JEFFERSON, says the story, came to his first inaugural unattended on a horse which he tied to a hitching post. The one country in the Western Hemisphere where similar democratic modesty persists is Costa Rica, Panama's neighbor to the north on the American Isthmus. There, President Dr. Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia drives his own car without benefit of bodyguard or motorcycle escort. He walks the street like any man, exchanging a *Buenos dias!* with such commoners as salute him.

You will scarcely recognize the two-story wooden house in muddy brown as the Presidential mansion. Many private residences are more pretentious. The Presidential study is on the first floor, with windows off the sidewalk. The entrance is a half step up from the short, tiled walk. The anteroom, as old-fashioned as great-grandmother's parlor, holds a joblot of citizens—politicians, businessmen, barefooted farmers—calling to meet their accessible President.

We found Rafael Angel a handsome man in his early forties. He looks and acts like a European gentleman—he was educated in Belgium. He is a surgeon, a farmer, and an expert horseman, as was his father before him, a member of one of the old Spanish families which has provided Presidential timber from the early days of independence.

* * *

Typical of his countrymen is the President's informal courtesy. He affects no self-importance, does not embarrass with speeches of evasions, accepts interruption and argument. If you call him *Excelencia*, he corrects you gently; he is simple *Señor*. "I am," he said, "first and always a citizen. The chance which has entrusted me for four years with the highest responsibilities does not change the fact."

All this is in the tradition. Although the country's economy, geared for almost a century to coffee, has been slowly making bankers and masters, Costa Rica is still composed mainly of small free farmers. Its name, "Rich Coast," was bestowed too soon and too optimistically by the Conquistadors, and lived to mock exploiting Spain. For "Rich Coast" turned out to be the poorest coast of them all. There was little gold. The Indians were few and so uncivilized that they refused to be slaves and fought a long war of attrition. You will find few slave-built churches or palaces dating from colonial times.

In Costa Rica poverty built up a hardy equalitarian people. Those who came to despoil, to grow rich on slave labor and retire to Spain, either went elsewhere or gave up their dreams and stayed to work the land.

Passionate political differences have been rare, and revolutions rarer. After the first Independence squabble which moved the capital from Cartago to San Jose, there has never been any deviation from democratic aims and development. Government is honest. Presidents usually retire from office poorer than when they got in. Because of this, there are few professional politicians, and acting Presidents continue to be practicing physicians, lawyers, farmers.

Thus, when Calderon Guardia says "Costa Rica is one with the United States for continental defense," he is sincere. But what can be the role of a nation of schoolteachers and farmers, with a standing army of 246 and a navy of two gasoline launches, in total war?

"If it comes to that," Calderon Guardia said frankly, "the United States must become our protector. It will be protecting itself, of course, at the same time, since we are so close to the Panama Canal."

At 80, Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno is Costa Rica's grand old man. He has been President three times—not in succession, since a President may not be re-elected. He comes from a famous old family. His grandfather and his father held the Presidency.

For the 20 years before 1936, Costa Rica was governed by two alternating Presidents, Cleto Viquez and Ricardo Jimenez. The Two Giants, Ticos called them, after their great volcanoes, Irazu and Poas. After Cleto Viquez' passing, Don Ricardo's following continued strong, that despite his years. Jimenez insists he has retired from public life. But about once a week the newspapers carry a statement from him on some controversial issue.

Don Ricardo's public statements have vigor and timeliness, and are guided by the keen mind of a statesman whose paramount aim is to strike against the mental apathy of the people, to keep them thinking. His power stems from the fact that his independent, old-fashioned liberalism still reflects the mental atmosphere of his country.

Ask a Tico about him and he will tell you, "That Ricardo Jimenez he knows everything. His memory is a phenomenon. He can quote not only poetry—every school boy can do that—but prose as well. He knows the great literatures of the world by heart. He is a master with words. He can sting, make you laugh or cry, expound philosophy or international law, art or finance or coffee planting."

We were warned before we went to see him that Don Ricardo cannot endure even the semblance of flattery. He spoke mainly of the past when Costa Rica was oriented to the Europe that bought her coffee, and the United States stood for "Yankee imperialism." Product of the days when the country's economy was simple and secure, Don Ricardo is sad when he looks upon a Costa Rica drawn into the problems of the world by closed markets and her proximity to the Panama Canal.

"It is unfortunate for us in this crisis," he said, "that we have a government of young men. But I rely upon the good common sense of the people to see us through."

Don Ricardo's best opponent, and Costa Rica's picaresque hero, is Jorge Volio, a cousin several times removed. The Volio-Jimenez press battle is a national favorite in which all of Costa Rica takes sides. Volio organized one of the few political groups the country has ever had, the Reform Party. What it wanted to reform, no one knows, not even its founder. It was primarily against the Ins.

But political agitation was too tame for volatile Volio. During Don Ricardo's second term, the irrepressible picaro went west to Guanacaste, the cattle state, to foment a revolution against his cousin. Guanacaste had no intention of revolting, but Volio unwisely advertised his purpose by sending jeers and threats by telegram to members of the Government. Ricardo Jimenez finally acted. His agents shanghaied him. He woke up on the high seas bound for a sanitarium in Belgium, where he lived in style for a few years at Government expense.

* * *

To keep him out of mischief, Costa Rica put Volio in charge of the National Archives. After eight years, he has been appointed Dean of the School of Philosophy of the newly formed university. There were protests, of course, and will continue to be.

San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, is a cozy, homelike town of 30,000, where everyone knows everyone else. When you meet an acquaintance on the street, an unwritten social law dictates that you stop to pass the time of day. There is one man in San Jose who passes friends on the street without so much as a *Buenos dias*. Manuel Mora V. has no time for that sort of thing. He is the busiest man in Costa Rica.

Manuel Mora was only 20 when he founded the Communist Party of Costa Rica. For 10 years now he has been the party chief and the guiding intelligence behind the weekly Trabajo, a thorn in the

(Continued on page 13)

Maine Climbs Into the Rigging Again

By Sydney Greenbie

THE UNITED STATES NAVY and Merchant Marine have just re-discovered the town of Castine. This is an unpardonable bit of doggerel, but it is true. Back in 1894, a cruiser was named The Castine, but after Castine and Maine altogether swapped lobsters and ships for potatoes, the cruiser, along with pine masts and lads as straight and sturdy, slipped from sight, and Castine became a seasonal worker—keeping itself pretty for the two-month summer residential colony. But today, Castine, one of the loveliest little towns in America, is once more coming into its own. Governor Sumner Sewall, himself a shipbuilding man, has seen to that.

One of the first Acts passed by the Maine Legislature this year provided for turning over the completely equipped property of the Castine Normal School to the Maine Maritime Academy for use as a shore base. Gov. Sumner Sewall signed the measure which carries an appropriation of $50,000 for one year. The Federal Government has earmarked $25,000 to aid the undertaking and additional funds up to $25,000 will be provided to cover the cost of training cadets from other states appointed by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Rear Admiral Douglas E. Dismukes, U. S. N. (Ret.), Superintendent, was sitting in the lobby of the Pentagoet Inn, receiving registrants for the new Maine Maritime Academy. About stood half a dozen tall, thin young men. A couple of pretty mothers, eyes shining and trying to suppress smiles of pride and expectation, looked on. Fathers, pretending to be casual, listened.

"I'm going to ask you a personal question," said the Admiral to a young man. "You haven't been induced by your mother or father to join. You want of your own accord to become seaman and sometime in future command the fleet?"

"I do."

"O. K., you are accepted."

* * *

Meanwhile, the old Inn, which has long been staring vacantly across the bay, began to glow with steam heat. A telephone was installed; beds, mattresses, and duffel bags were being brought in. Some 25 young men are going to be housed here, and taught in a wing of the Normal School. Eventually the Academy will occupy the Castine Normal School, whose buildings and equipment are being taken over next June. And Maine will take her place with New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and California as the teacher of mariners.

But why Castine? Well, in Goodrich's "Universial Geography," published in 1832 and found by the present writer in his farmhouse near Castine when he bought it, right on page 14, it says: "Castine, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, a little below the mouth of Penobscot River, is situated on a promontory, and has a large and excellent harbor, open at all seasons. In time of war this place might become important as a military station, being a situation of great natural strength, and capable, with proper fortifications, of being made an impregnable fortress. Placed at the entrance of the Penobscot, it commands the outlet of that river, and the whole bay; and were an enemy in possession of it, he would, in addition to this, be enabled to control the whole extent of sea coast, from the Penobscot eastward. The trade of this place is considerable. Castine was taken by the British during the late war, but surrendered at the peace of 1814. Pop. 1,155."

And as these boys stir about the little town, attending classes in the former Normal School, they will see historical markers and legends, bringing Castine into the very beginnings of American history and involving her in some of its most important episodes. And the canal over which you cross, cut by the British in 1814 to link the Bagaduce with the Penobscot rivers, makes of the pine- and spruce-covered promontory and its rocky shores, virtually an island, with Fort Pentagoet (or Fort George) at its very peak, over 300 years old.

* * *

And so it is that the newest marine academy is opened in one of the oldest village settlements of the United States. It was here, I might almost say with certainty, on land running down to Penobscot Bay, that Champlain in 1604 picked cranberries from my own bog. It was not till 1629 that a real settlement was started. It was only by a mistake that the Pilgrim Fathers bumped into Plymouth Rock. They were really heading for Castine. Two Pilgrims did set themselves up here but were driven out by the French; whereupon Myles Standish marched up here and reinstated them. It is perhaps for that reason that Castine is still said to be within the tax-paying fold of Boston. And the struggle with the French, with Acadia as the major field of operations, often centered in Castine. A seven-pointed, star-shaped fort was built. The Dutch, the English, the French, the Flemish all had their hands on it at one time or another. But then a Frenchman arrived who not only held it to the end of its usefulness, but gave the town its name—Baron Jean Vincent de Saint Castin.

A more picturesque personality is hard to find. With a long, flowing beard, a pair of sad, thoughtful eyes, shaded by the metal vizor on his casque, the Baron is painted leaning slightly forward as he gazes sidewise across his right shoulder. Longfellow, whose brother Samuel was a summer resident of Castine, wrote a poem speaking of Castin as "Swift as the wind, and as wild." While Whittier, duly noting his "bearded cheek," said:

> His step is firm, his eye is keen,
> Nor years in broil and battle spent,
> Nor toil, nor wounds, nor pain, had bent
> The lordly frame of old Castine.

The Baron built him a fine house and took to wife the daughter of Chief Madockawando. By 1688, he had four children, upon whom he gladly bestowed his title and his property and the substance of his baronetcy, which brought him an income of $1,000 a year. But after the English again took Castine, the Baron departed in 1701, never to return.

So these young recruits will walk the ways of the fathers. At present there are 30 cadets enrolled for training at the Maine Maritime Academy, but it is planned to increase this number to 200 by about July 1, 1942. The Maritime Commission expects to arrange for a vessel from its training fleet to furnish cruise facilities.

This, then, is the historical setting for the Maine seafaring enterprise conceived by Ralph A. Leavitt, Portland businessman, behind whom lie three generations of steamship agents and several more generations of deepwater shipmasters. Mr Leavitt sponsored the bill in the Maine Legislature which brought the Maine Maritime Academy into being. And today he is Executive Secretary as well as President of its Board of Trustees.

Admiral Dismukes, Superintendent of the Academy, holds the Distinguisned Service Cross. He navigated the Army transport Mt. Vernon safely into port after the ship was hit by an enemy torpedo in the first World War. He formerly was commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Blackington, Gannett Publishing Co., Inc.

WHERE MAINE WILL MOTHER A SCHOOL OF MODERN SEAMEN

Castine, Historic Old Port on the Easterly Shore of Penobscot Bay, Site of the Maine Maritime Academy. The Light (Above) Which No Longer Lights

New Primate and New Portents

By John Lewis Paton

Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England

DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, was happy in his choice of parents. His father was also in his day Archbishop of Canterbury and, before that, Bishop of Exeter. He was "translated" to the See of London, and became a notable headmaster of Rugby. He and his whole family were teetotal. He was converted to teetotalism by a Rugby collier. It took six men to write his biography in six different compartments. The new Primate's mother was of the Lascelles family, with a record of eminence in diplomacy and service to the state.

The new Primate won a scholarship at Rugby School. The essay he wrote in that examination at the age of 12 showed an extraordinary enthusiasm for Shelley. He quoted freely from memory in rebutting Matthew Arnold's criticism of the poet as "a beautiful but inffectual angel." Both his elder brother and William wrote a letter home every day. The bond between them and their father was exceptionally intimate. Most boys write home when they want a remittance. The last volume of the father's biography shows how the boys consulted their father on all sorts of questions which cropped up in their classes; for instance, on the interpretation given by one of the masters on the Unjust Steward.

* * *

William was not a great athlete, but he "got his cap" for football. He was distinctly popular, for he entered with zest into all activities, was eminently good-natured, and had a fund of humor. A joke against himself he enjoyed as much as any. His rotundity of figure was a butt in more senses than one. In after life he would tell how in the course of his wanderings he put up at a hotel for a preaching engagement, found he had to send his surplice to the laundry. When the laundry bill came to hand, the item was entered: "1 bell tent 2s."

In the Oxford Scholarship competition for Archaic Scholarships he won what was reputed to be the blue ribbon, the top classical scholarship at Balliol College. In the freer life at the University, he showed his good feeling for the underdog and was immediatey labeled as a Socialist. He did not disown or disguise the soft impeachment.

"Look here," they said, "how is it you always travel first-class? Somewhat inconsistent, it is not?"

"Not at all," he replied, "I'm anticipating. Under Socialism we shall all travel first-class."

It was as an undergraduate that he first broke into print, or, as Lord Dufferin put it, "donned the robes of immortality." He published (for private circulation only) a paper contributed to one of the Essay Societies on Robert Browning. Browning never became popular. He took some understanding:

> You don't understand,
> Nor care to understand about my art.

But young Temple was not content to dub Browning obscure and leave him at that. He took the trouble to understand, and the more he understood, the higher he ranked him as a thinker and a poet and, more, as a Christian poet.

After taking his degree, young Temple took lodgings at Bermondsey, if not the poorest, at any rate the least attractive part of London, "across the bridges." It was a wholesome corrective after the cloistered and well-cushioned life at Oxford. He got to know the working men's clubs and worked with them. Then he took the Headmastership of Repton, one of the great historic schools. Ever since his Headmastership, Repton has kept its tradition of social sympathies.

* * *

He was appointed Rector of St. James' in Piccadilly, but he resigned in order to throw his whole life and energy into the new movement for "life and liberty, designed to give the laity a large share in the government of the Established Church." Most people thought it would take at least a generation to carry it through. Temple accomplished it within a year. The new spirit which animates the Established Church, laity and clergy alike, we owe to that movement. Now as they never did before, the people feel it to be their own.

When translated to Manchester he organized on the broadest basis a conference to seek with prayer and to study, from a religious viewpoint, the social order of man, his civic life, his education, his economic and industrial life, and the Union of all the Churches. He invited his fellow Christians of all communions. Many hundreds of groups co-operated in this effort all over Britain under the leadership of Bishop Temple, and after several years a great Conference was held at Birmingham to formulate their findings.

As a preacher, the Bishop is at his best in a mission at Oxford or Cambridge. He makes it a custom, after any meeting at which he has spoken, to hold, in some lecture hall, a meeting for discussion, where anyone is free to make any criticism or raise any relevant question.

In the pulpit he is raised six feet beyond all contradiction. In discussion he puts himself on the level where he has "rapport" with his audience. He does the same when he preaches at a Co-operative Congress or a Labor Summer School. He has never hesitated to express his sympathy with Labor and its aspirations.

The Bishop is a gifted peacemaker. And, as Britons in their general reorganization of their Church and their general society presumably are to have many crucial and explosive questions to decide, his gift of conciliation will be useful.

WHILE VISITING THE UNITED STATES
Dr. William Temple (Left) on the National Cathedral Grounds With the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington

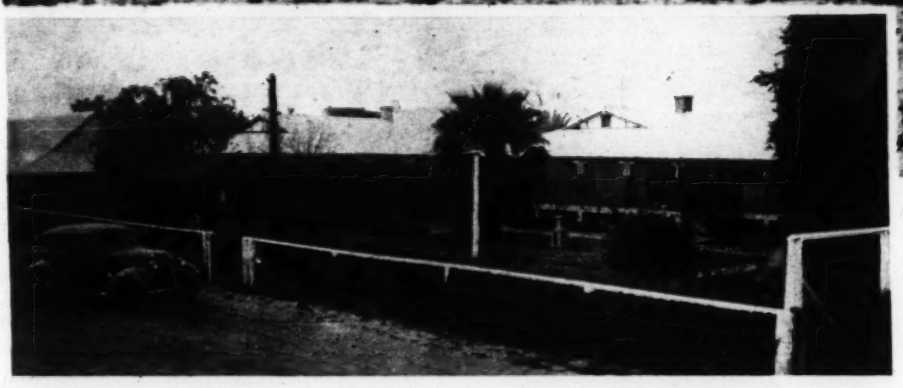
WHEN HE WAS THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
At That Time, as Second Ranking Primate of the Anglican Church, His Influence Was Widely Recognized Because of His Acts and Statements in Co-operation With the Archbishop of Canterbury

Associated Press, Wide World, © Harris & Ewing

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, FORMER AND PRESENT
The Most Reverend and Right Honorable Cosmo Gordon Lang (Left), and Dr. William Temple, Before the Former Resigned.

Home on the Range: In the Australian

By K. Vellacott-Jones



SYDNEY

FAR BACK from the coastal regions of Australia, past the fences of the farmlands, lies the homesteads of the graziers, low-lying, rambling buildings, sheltered by the wide verandas, about which center the activities of the great sheep and cattle properties of the outback. Those who live there know little of plowing and reaping, but much of shearing and mustering. Their crops are bales of wool and mobs of fat cattle, and the land within their holdings runs anywhere from 20,000 to 1,000,000 acres.

Some of these holdings date back to the days when men claimed land by the hundred square mile; others were established when the older properties were broken up for subdivision by Government decree when closer-settlement laws were passed.

But one thing they all retain in common, pride in the prestige and tradition of homestead life, which has no connection or resemblance to the routine or conditions of homes in the farming areas. A grazier's risks are great because of the variation in seasons and market levels. The amount of capital invested is necessarily heavy, but when times are good the annual returns are counted in thousands of pounds.

In continued drought seasons or in successive years of poor markets, expenditures at the station homes have to be cut accordingly, but in the main the basis of their life remains the same and deficits are met by bank overdrafts or advances from the wool firms or stock agents.

The large-scale grazing stations, running into hundreds of thousands of acres, maintain homesteads staffed by well-paid, competent servants who work with modern equipment such as refrigeration, electric lighting plants, and modern bathroom facilities, while in the garage streamlined cars stand alongside modern trucks used on the station runs. Professional gardeners keep the well-laid-out grounds in order, and pumping equipment from a dammed-up creek or well keeps the lawns and flowerbeds flourishing during droughts which occur at irregular intervals. For the young people and some of their elders there are courts shaded by tall gum trees. On the library table may be found the latest publications from the bookshops of the nearest city.

Small children of the family study under the direction of a governess or tutor until they are old enough to be sent away to boarding school. On special occasions the family turns out in evening dress for dances in the district. The hospitality of these homesteads is a tradition in itself. Guests often come for weeks and even months and special quarters are provided for them when the homestead is built.

One of the most hard-working groups to be found anywhere in the Commonwealth are these station folk of Australia, for on most of the properties the main bulk of the management and upkeep rests upon members of the family. They are often in the saddle by 6 o'clock in the morning, sandwiches for the day stowed away in saddle bags, and billycans for boiling tea strapped alongside. They work for hours in the heat and dust of the drafting yards, on the cattle stations roping and branding young stock, and on the sheep properties dipping and marking the merino flocks. In the busy seasons they are often at work 16 hours a day, but when a slack time comes along they also know how to make the most of their leisure. Then there are strenuous hours on the tennis courts, picnic races and district balls, with long, lazy intervals comfortably stretched out on the invitingly cool verandas, where lounging is made doubly attractive by the use of "squatters' chairs" —an Australian version of the old-fashioned deck chair.

The chief event of the year outside of the station work itself is the annual trip

IN THE UNFENCED OUTBACK, AU

The Rider Is a Typical Station Girl. Many
Tinenburra Station, Queensland. A

lian Outback

A STATION HOMESTEAD BESIDE A QUEENSLAND WATERHOLE

The Water Tank Shown in This Picture Is a Feature of Most Livestock Stations, Being the Means by Which Running Water Is Supplied Throughout the Homestead Buildings

to the nearest city for the great agricultural and pastoral exhibitions, where the routine of country life is varied with parties and formal dinners to celebrate successes in the show ring. The names of these station folk appear in the social columns of their own special grazing publications and in the city dailies, and they maintain a place in the life of the nation on a par with that of the professional classes in the urban areas.

If times are good, the homestead folk make the most of what comes their way—and their share is certainly no meager one—but when seasons and markets are against them and expenditures have to be cut, often to the limit, they meet the situation with sturdy cheerfulness.

Likable folk, these Australian pastoralists; cultured as well as practical. Their standards of living have put the homesteads of Australia on a level undreamed of in most new nations, and in so doing have made a contribution toward molding the Australian character on a high level

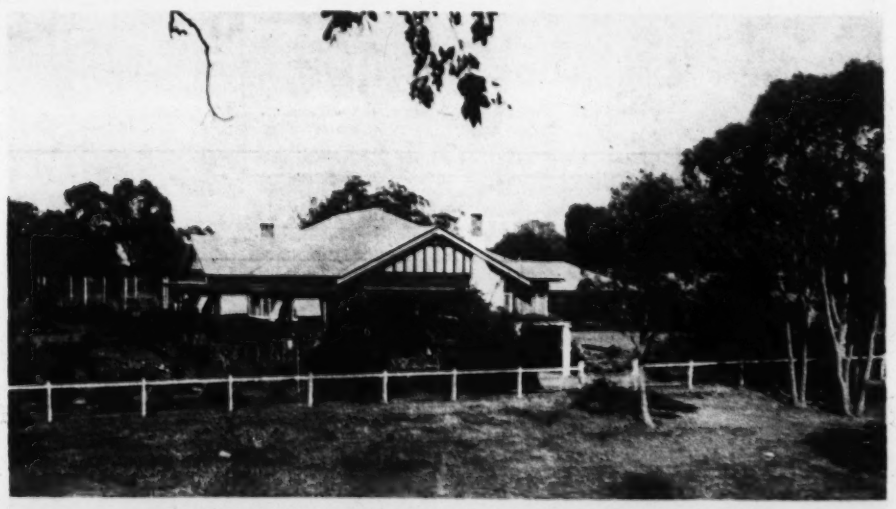
Australian National Publicity and Travel Associations

AT THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW IN SYDNEY

Young Station Folk Down From Their Pastoral Homes, Garbed Correctly for the Occasion. Back Home They Dress With the Informality of a Texas Cowhand

TBACK, AUSTRALIA HAS DEVELOPED A STALWART SOCIETY OF RANCH FOLK

n Girl. Many of Them Can Cut Out Stock as Expertly as Their Brothers. A Homestead (Left) in ueensland. A Station Homestead (Above) in the Northern Part of Western Australia



KILDONIAN STATION IN GOONDIWINDI, QUEENSLAND

One of the More Modern Homesteads, Showing the Care Given to Grounds and Gardens in the Hospitable Ranch Country

Among the New Books

In the Ozark Country

Ozark Country, by Otto Ernest Rayburn. New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce. $3.

EVER HEAR OF a "Yocum dollar"? Well, Otto Ernest Rayburn tells that story and a number of others, some involving a bit more sentiment, in "Ozark Country," fourth volume of the American Folkways series edited by Erskine Caldwell.

If you have wondered how the Arkansas mountain-dweller got the way he is, or the way "hill-billy" literature pictures him, this is an excellent book to satisfy your curiosity. It will do more than that. It is a sympathetic, comprehensive, authentic description of living and customs, interspersed with anecdotal narrative that makes engrossing reading.

* * *

But to get back to the Yocum dollar. It was an example of Ozarkian ingenuity in meeting the conditions of a very isolated and necessarily self-reliant existence in the early part of the nineteenth century. "Cash money" was a scarce article in the backhill country; even scarcer than it is now. Coming from Illinois, the Yocum families passed the last trading post at Springfield, Mo., and settled on the White River. Dealing with Indians and trappers, they acquired a silver mine from the Indians and minted a trade coin which is said to have passed current in that section for several years until a settler tried to pay the proof fee on his claim with these coins at the land office in Springfield.

According to accounts, the Government found there had been no attempt at imitation, except that the coin was uniform in size with the United States dollar. It had just two words stamped on it, "Yocum Dollar." And it contained more grains of pure silver than the regulation dollar.

Mr. Rayburn finds a high percentage of pure silver, if not gold, in the sturdy character of the Ozark hillsman. The Machine Age has brought change to the hill country as to the rest of America, and with it benefits of education and commerce. If your hillsman now traces the wild bee to its tree to gather honey, it is because he still has a taste for "long sweetenin' " rather than because "short sweetenin' " or refined sugar is the luxury it used to be. And if Grandma Taylor still hesitates to strike a match out of the box so long as a live coal can be found on the hearth it is because she can remember when to "lose fire" meant making a trip to the neighbors or lighting a little heap of cotton and pine shavings with a gun-cap and powder.

* * *

"The hillsman," avers the author, "is not the long-whiskered, tobacco-chewing illiterate the movies picture him to be. He differs from the average American because of his century of isolation; but good roads, improved methods of transportation, and better schools have almost completely leveled this inequality. The hillsman is losing his distinctive traits and is becoming a drab, standardized American. Once the transformation is complete, the romantic Ozarks will live only in song and story." And in books, he might have added, but for modesty.

There have been other books on the Ozarks, and Mr. Rayburn draws from them with generous credit. But a gratifying characteristic here is that the current work has combined realism with good taste. One or two spots are a bit unpleasant, but in the main the picture is restrained, as a true picture must be. That the dialect is authentic, those who have heard it can vouch. And the rest of the book is too richly detailed, too full of ballads and superstitions, play-party games, and dance figures, woodsman's skill and "yarb doctor's" lore to come from any other source than close acquaintance with the people. T. N.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Six Who Shared the Master's Power

These Shared His Power, by Edwin McNeill Poteat. New York: Harpers. $1.75.

HERE IS A BOOK which finds the inspiration for its title in the familiar words of Paul, "that I may know him, and the power of his resurrection" (Phil. 3:10), and which seeks to show the vivifying influence of that transcendent event upon the lives of a selected number of the Master's followers. In fact, as Dr. Poteat himself puts it, "the effort is made herein to present the story of those who gathered about the cross freed at last of its burden, and came into possession not of a dead friend but a living energy," while his further thesis is that "the same energization is available to all who today seek it through the exercise of the Divine Creative Power of Love."

Six characters are thus studied, including Simon Peter, Mary of Magdala, Cleopas, Thomas, and Saul of Tarsus, in addition to one of the unnamed soldiers who watched at the Master's tomb, and who for the sake of identification the author terms Jacobus Aleator. In each case there is set forth first a brief, partly factual but largely legendary and fictional account of the part played about the time of the resurrection by the character under consideration; followed by a discussion of some mental attitudes thought to be associated with that individual. In this discussion the author's aim has avowedly been to "re-create a character or a circumstance in which an issue, always implicit in the personality under consideration, is made explicit in a story."

Peter is represented as filled with nameless fears which he sought to offset by "noisy bluster," though he eventually "got out of his difficulties and died a saint"; and while his "besetting sin" is set forth as "prejudice," it is recalled that this prejudice was largely overcome in that he was "the first to baptize a Gentile to the Christian fellowship after the holy spirit of Love had been poured out upon them."

Mary Magdalene is identified by the author with the "woman taken in adultery"; while he suggests that the "seven devils" cast out of her experience were seven successive husbands. Proceeding to discuss the animus of Jesus' forgiveness, the writer regards it as Love characterized by moral creativity, in that "Neither do I condemn thee" is followed by "Go, and sin no more." Then the author justly observes that Thomas' eager cry, "My Lord, and my God," uses the "language of devotion, not of theology," inferring that its implication might simply be that "his devotion to his Lord was as absolute as his faith in God."

The most vivid, and at the same time the most historically probable of the six sketches, is that of Saul of Tarsus, who is represented as a brilliant young Pharisee who, deeply disconcerted by the "persuasiveness" of Stephen, "a spiritually minded and profoundly cultivated man," was moved to consent to Stephen's death as the only means of putting a stop to his eloquence, which bade fair to undermine the theory and practice of Pharisaism. Then Dr. Poteat goes on to give a fine analysis of the way in which, as a result of his conversion, this "scholar of the Law" became "the slave of Christ," in that "his trust in the complete efficacy of wisdom was shattered, and in its stead was put a trust in the omnipotence of Love."

The book is one of unequal merit. While it contains many passages and statements which are definitely helpful and suggestive, at the same time some readers will feel that legend and imagination are too fully drawn upon, even to the extent of doing violence in certain instances to the Gospel record. T. L. L.

Tribute to Greece

Remember Greece, by Dilys Powell. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 8s.

DILYS POWELL HAS known Greece and Greeks of all classes intimately since 1929. Her late husband, Humfry Gilbert Garth Payne, was until 1936 director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. Mrs. Payne was living in Greece when the rumor of coming war in August, 1939, drove her back to England. Since then, despite difficulties of communication, she has managed to obtain information about events in Greece, and has thus been able to bring her narrative down to June 10, 1941.

The book furnishes an accurate and clear account of the events leading up to the Italian and German attacks upon Greece. There are also chapters describing the character of the people, the country, and the islands, and a historical comparison is made between the ancient Hellenes who defeated the Persians at Salamis and Thermopylae with their modern descendants who drove the Italians back into Albania, until, overpowered by the German war machine, the Greek Government was obliged to flee the country and find refuge in South Africa.

The present reviewer lived in Athens throughout the period described and left only nine days before the German swastika was planted on the Acropolis. He can therefore testify to the accuracy of the author's statements. She is, however, mistaken in saying that Greece was the first country of southeastern Europe to rise against the Turks. The Serbian revolt of 1804 preceded the Greek War of Independence by 17 years. Also the reservoir constructed by an American company to supply Athens with water is not actually at Marathon, as she states, but seven miles from the historic battlefield.

Dilys Powell is strictly fair to President Metaxas, with whom she had an interesting interview in 1937. Although educated at the Military Academy in Berlin, Metaxas recognized that Britain and Greece — two maritime nations — were natural allies. There was also the traditional friendship between the two countries which has existed since the time of Byron, whose name is still a household word in Greece. Italy, on the other hand, was disliked on account of her continued occupation of the Dodecanese islands, despite their purely Hellenic population. And the bombardment of Corfu in 1923 had never been forgotten.

Germany was less unpopular, although it would be difficult to find two mentalities more opposite than the rigid Prussian and the easy-going, individualistic Greek. But, as Mrs. Payne regretfully points out, Germany gained an economic influence in Greece when, by the clearing agreement, she purchased nearly the whole of Greece's tobacco crop—the country's largest export commodity.

The author writes with clarity and ease. Three maps illustrate her text. W. M.

The World of Poetry

THREE BOOKS OF POEMS aloof from Armageddon come from the publishers. All make a quiet contribution to the sum total of the period, but none excites. The best of the three is Arthur Davison Ficke's "Tumultuous Shore and Other Poems" (Knopf. $2). It is dignified comment on the world by one who has withdrawn to have a look at it. The writing is cultivated and well-shaped.

"Proud Riders and Other Poems" (Harpers. $2) is the first book by H. L. Davis since "Honey in the Horn," which won him in 1935 the Harper Prize Novel award. Rather heavy-footed the lines, but interesting for the portraits they inclose of the patient dwellers on Far Western hills. A native of Oregon, Mr. Davis in his boyhood herded sheep and punched cattle. The locale with which he is familiar is reproduced with considerable success.

Much that cannot be classed as the best in poetry survives from previous ages, for one reason and another. Descriptions of people, scenery, and customs is sometimes cause enough. Simple sylvan pleasures are the stuff of most of the poems in Robert P. Tristram Coffin's "There Will Be Bread and Love" (Macmillan. $2). If anything, Mr. Coffin overdoes the simplicity. One misses the subtlety by which some of his earler poems were enriched. Some of the 60-odd pieces in the new book are commonplace; yet they possess a sincerity which will probably make them acceptable to many readers. Mr. Coffin seems to be at his best when writing about boyhood. He reproduces not only a boy's activities and circumstances, but also his mental reactions.

Once in a while he takes some simple event and lifts it into poetry, as in the poem, "How to Make the Cow Give Down." The title poem, which concludes that when wars are done certain things will remain as long as the earth endures, contains some impressive lines, such as:

> Always there will be some shapes like plows
> Opening up furrows, sons got, hay in mows.
> I do not think we ever shall finish with trees
> Or have enough of honey, lambs, or bees.
> I think a brother will be harder, tenderer
> On a brother than on other men,
> And, being so, maybe will have wisdom
> To be a brother to some nine or ten
> Men who have a different man for father.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Tudor Cornwall as Reconstructed by a Poet—A London Letter

Tudor Cornwall, by A. L. Rowse. London: Cape. 18s.
Faro's Daughter, by Georgette Heyer. London: Heinemann. 8s.
Etching of a Tormented Age, by Hsiao Chi'en. London: Allen and Unwin. 2s.

LONDON

THE PECULIAR VALUE of A. L. Rowse's "Tudor Cornwall" lies in the fact that it is written by a poet who accepts the full rigor of scholarship. It is a work inspired by a fine historical imagination which is yet held subject to the control of documentary authority. Mr. Rowse can coax history out of a church chancel, a decayed castle wall, an old diary, or an aphorism of a medieval bishop.

But never does he allow his fancy to outstrip his facts. "Tudor Cornwall" is not one of those romantic popular excursions into history which make a slender and inaccurate knowledge of the past the excuse for a too-vaulting imagination. On the contrary, it is founded upon close research carried out over a number of years, the results of which have been vivified by the sensitive appreciation of a poet.

Mr. Rowse is convinced that the time has come for a synthesis of local and national history. In an effort to discover the inner springs of the Reformation, he has examined the title deeds of all the properties in Cornwall during the Tudor period. Out of his discoveries he has constructed a picture of life in Cornwall in the age in question that is without parallel in the annals of British scholarship.

* * *

It was a time when agriculture dominated the lives of the common people. The constant agricultural metaphors of the Book of Common Prayer, 1547, make that clear. None but an agricultural people would write "We have erred and strayed like lost sheep," or "We are His people and the sheep of His pasture."

Mr. Rowse never forgets that it is these people on whom the entire superstructure of society finally rests, but equally he can gauge the temper and the influence of the princes of the Church, the bishops and abbots, whose high ambitions and authoritarian schemes he pursues with undeviating zeal.

"Some idea," he says, "of their multifarious activities may be gained from their registers; more rarely, if we listen to the still accents in which they speak to us, some feeling of the atmosphere in which these men lived their formal, dedicated lives: the ordered household, the chaplains and prayers and devotions, the episcopal routine punctuated by the sacraments, the procession of the seasons, autumn falling upon the oaks in the park at Bishop's Clyst, the first spring flowers in the hedges at Chudleigh, high summer upon visitation in Cornwall, the feast of the Nativity spent in the palace beneath the window of the Cathedral, the great fires burning in the hall to keep out the cold, the winds that whip round the corners in the city outside."

* * *

As a historian of the Reformation, Mr. Rowse has one strange deficency. He is not only not an orthodoxly religious man himself; he cannot conceive how orthodox religion can ever have dominated the minds of men. I remember a small incident 10 or 12 years ago in Oriel Street in Oxford. Mr. Rowse and I were strolling along that narrow alleyway toward my lodgings. At the end, out of the shadows, its spire glittering in the sunshine, rose the ancient and beautiful St. Mary's Church. Mr. Rowse looked up at it, and said, half to himself, in a tone of astonished and uncomprehending wonder, perhaps a shade regretful, certainly not scoffing, "And that used to mean something."

To Mr. Rowse's temperament, the religious differences that divided the Reformers from the Roman Church are incomprehensible. He cannot conceive how they can ever have mattered to ordinary men and women. In consequence, his study leaves the most vital part of the Reformation almost unconsidered. In spite of this, as I have said, it is a most remarkable work, reuniting, in a manner long unknown to English literature, historical scholarship and profound imagination.

Miss Georgette Heyer's "Faro's Daughter" also has its connections with history, though these are slighter than Mr. Rowse's. Miss Heyer takes us inside the delightful houses in St. James's and Grosvenor Squares in the days when they were new and modish. The heroine of the story is a brave and gallant lady who enjoys a tremendous battle of wits with the imperturbable Mr. Ravenscar. Here are card parties, evening visits to Vauxhall Gardens, kidnaping, prizefighters turned butlers, and a curricle race from London to Hatfield. Some of the characters have enormous wealth, which they disperse after the raffish manner to which we are accustomed in novels of the eighteenth century; others have unpaid debts that would cause the stoutest hearts to tremble. Altogether, this is a gay and dashing story which should not be taken too seriously.

* * *

Hsiao Chi'en's "Etching of a Tormented Age" is a clear and interesting essay on the state of China during the last quarter of a century. In 1917 the literary revolution began which abandoned the complicated classical Chinese language for the vernacular. Since that date hundreds of novels and thousands of poems and essays have been written in the democratic style, and serious efforts have been made systematically to translate Western books for the Chinese people. "Etching of a Tormented Age" is a most lucid account of the mental progress accomplished in China during a troubled period of world history.

HAROLD HOBSON

Champion of Mahler

Gustav Mahler, by Bruno Walter, translated by James Galston; with a Biographical Essay by Ernst Krenek. New York: Greystone Press. $3.

SUPPOSE THE VIEWS of Bruno Walter are accepted, some of the best opera ever known was that given under the direction of Gustav Mahler at Vienna, in the beginning years of the present century. Mr. Walter, who was himself a young conductor at Vienna in that brilliant period, may be regarded as a representative of the Mahler "school," however important that may or may not be; but, at any rate, he must be accounted competent to appraise the great man as hardly anybody else is. If he leaves the impression, then, on a reader of his book about Mahler that his hero ranks first among interpreters of opera thus far born, made, or whatever happens to be the rule with such talents, he must either be a persuasive writer or a very sensitive observer.

All the while, he may be right, though no means exists of perfect proof. The subject may be talked over, and it may be discussed in print, as much as we like. Mahler's and every conductor's work of his day is gone past recall, except for what chances to stand recorded on disks.

Indeed, the most positive and convincing person cannot air his views about his listenings of yesteryear with assurance of going uncontradicted. But as for Mahler, whether he attained the highest mark yet of anybody in opera presentation, he succeeded—and here Mr. Walter can hardly be gainsaid—in making instrumentalists play, vocalists sing, and scenic artists scheme the stage exactly as he desired. Possibly in that respect Mahler for a time held No. 1 ranking, and quite likely his achievement was never surpassed. He did, right at the moment of his prime, get things done the way he wanted them done.

So much for Mahler in association with the theater, where at best he is but a tradition. Mr. Walter, while devoting the bulk of his book to the theater man, reserves his most searching pages for the composer. He sets up particular championship for Mahler's symphonies, defending them in their length and breadth, analyzing them musically and explaining them in relation to Mahler's outlook on the world. He lets Mahler in for charges of non-originality in acknowledging that the symphonies abound with themes in the style of folk song, and then finds them clean of all taint of imitation and all tincture of adaptation.

He is hard to follow here, and so is his companion in arms, Mr. Křenek, who makes a brief book into a fair-sized volume by adding to Mr. Walter's chapters a bale of brief essays in free biographical vein. Where Mr. Křenek gets beside the point is in classifying those familiar-sounding melodies that pervade the symphonies as quotations. Mr. Křenek resorts to the old assertion that the orchestral works of Mahler, whatever else may be said of them, do possess beauty; and true enough, nobody ever declared them ugly. There may be force in the contention, and there may be likelihood, too, in Mr. Křenek's prediction that the future of Mahler's music rests in America.

W. P. T.

Good Neighbors

The Unknown Country, by Bruce Hutchison. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.50.

THERE IS, PERHAPS, no better way to test a book than to inquire when it should be read. Some books are to be read only at high noon. Others, of course, should be begun at sea and thrown out of the porthole after the third chapter.

There is a whole class of books to be read before 10, if we are to finish them at all; others to be tried only with scones and jam. But there are a few books which belong to the lengthening evening, when a great log burns steadily on the hearth.

That is when "The Unknown Country" should be read. For it has a rare quality of enchantment. Indeed, the fire must be burning well, for if it needs mending you will never know. And the hours must be long, for Bruce Hutchison's Canadians become rounded and articulate—friends from whom you will not turn aside.

* * *

Mr. Hutchison's volume is not another travel book, although his purpose is to explain his country, and explain he does. It comes closer to being a novel with Canada as the central figure—though it makes no pretense to the novel form. There is a bit of politics to let us understand the workings of the Dominion, including a most trenchant portrait of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. And there is a touch of economics—with the merciful omission of any statistics.

But it is the people of Canada who throng Mr. Hutchison's pages—M. Garneau, in the heart of French Canada that the tourist seldom sees; Joey Joseph, on the cowboy's bench at Three Horse Reservation; Mrs. Noggins, crossing the border to encounter Americans for the first time and making the epic discovery that "when you see 'em, you like 'em."

Mr. Hutchison, as befits one of Canada's leading journalists, throws away all the guidebooks. He leaves dry history to the historians. But the wood, wind, and waters of Canada weave a pattern through his story. And so, too, does the record of the men north of the forty-ninth parallel who have made a nation.

And he sees deeply into the actualities of the relations of his country and the United States. He asks this simple question of his southern neighbor: "If you had your choice . . . whom among all the races of the world would you place in Canada instead of the Canadians?"

* * *

Content to leave the answer to the American people, he adds: "We have struggled against each other. We have learned to know each other on battlefield and at conference table, with bloodshed, with trade, with travel, with common language. We have passed the danger stages. We have learned the lesson and understood the facts, not by theory but often by violence and always by the daily, humble talk of men gossiping across a friendly fence. The understanding we have today, which goes so far beyond treaties and the speeches of statesmen, could not be built except on such a human foundation. We are old friends who are closer because we have quarelled, have seen the folly of quarelling, and have recognized each other's failings and virtues alike. We have yet a long way to travel together, many bridges to cross."

Gx.

The Book Window

American Authors and Books, 1640-1940, by W. J. Burke and Will D. Howe (Scribners, $5), compiles the names of writers, the titles of books, plays, and poems, and the designations of newspapers and magazines that have figured in a small or a great way in the United States since the Republic began, and of such also as stand in the record of Colonial times. Illustrators, publishers, collectors and editors have a place in the alphabetical design, and so have statesmen, educators, and industrialists. Further than that, historical societies and literary clubs come in for their bit of encyclopedic notice. Information on music, too, and other arts is added where appropriate to the dictionary's general plan.

The Missions of California, by Will Connell (Hastings House, $2). An outstanding camera worker shows the surpassing results of his pictorial taste and patience.

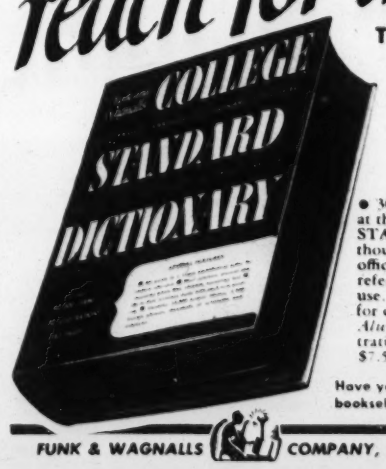
The Simple Tale of Laura

Over to Candleford, by Flora Thompson. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

THE SIMPLE TALE of Laura for the first 13 years of her life is evidently autobiographical. Miss Thompson's earlier book, "Lark Rise," concerned the community life of a village in Oxfordshire, during the 'eighties, and this second book reports a child's own views based on her experiences in her native village of Lark Rise and in Candleford, near by, where she visited relations.

It is no literary quality or virtue of style which makes this book a delight, but the charm of village people, individual and unspoiled, represented in an informal chronicle, against a background which is green and gentle and thoroughly good. Weakness of sentence structure and even occasional lapses in grammar seem unimportant. The tale carries the reader, reluctant to miss one paragraph, to the very end.

When in doubt—reach for this book!



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Where Orchids Cling

THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE has happened! After a century of voluntary seclusion in the Big Cypress Swamp, Florida, the Seminole Indians are leaving their hammock homes to savor the advantages of white civilization at the recently established Big Cypress Reservation, 36 miles east of Immokalee.

Contrasting vividly with their primitive life in the Big Cypress, at the reservation these Seminoles have electric lights, hot and cold showers, comfortable houses if they prefer them to their own thatched roof huts, and motion pictures. These modern innovations are offered not only to the 400 Seminoles of the Big Cypress, but also to the Seminoles along the Tamiami Trail, either residents or guests. A school, presided over by an educated Western Indian and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Burney, has proved so popular that evening classes are attended by the CCC-ID (Indian Department of the CCC) Indian enrollees, who are building roads over the so-called prairie region, a treeless stretch, save for some cabbage palms, before reaching the Big Cypress.

W. Stanley Hanson of Ft. Myers, who knows his way through the jungle maze of the Big Cypress and can call every Seminole by name, came to the reservation when it was opened in 1937. Beginning with a count of nine adults and five children, the number is now over 150. With Mr. Hanson was the Seminole, Walter Hough Dixie, who made the Indian arrivals feel right at home. At present, Pete Tounsend, a practical Florida cattleman, is there to help the Seminoles with their herds. And as 200 head of native cows and some select Brahman bulls have arrived recently, cattle raising is destined to bring them an income.

In spite of this spurt of civilization, with roads leading most any place, and cut-over acres, and people, people everywhere, as Mr. Hanson says, there are still unspoiled reaches, where orchids cling to the tall trees, and where perfectly formed and fragrant miniature water lilies still float on the ditches and pools.

But for the war, the future would look rosy to these Seminoles, who are not slackers by any means. Although none have been called, they have registered and might well be used as scouts to run down any enemy craft, seeking shelter in the network of canals through this region, which affords a convenient hide-away for aliens. No intruders could escape these Seminoles, who naturally shrink from a military camp, where they cannot understand their comrades, let alone the commands of a top-sergeant. There was no school in the Big Cypress and the Seminoles speak little English.

In contrast to the Big Cypress Indians, there is a minority group of 135 on the Glades County Reservation near Brighton, who have had contact for years with the whites and leave home so often that an evening school is out of the question. Under the able supervision of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Boehmer, in charge of the Day School, these Seminoles do not lack either vocational or recreational activities.

The Big Cypress Seminoles, however, can have their cake and eat it too, for when they weary of reservation life, they return to the seclusion of their hammock homes, as it will be some time before roads penetrate those hidden recesses. It was very lovely there when we made the trip a few years ago. With expert guides, including the before-mentioned Walter Hough Dixie, who spoke no English, but could point and smile, we drove through the Prairie district and then had a four-mile walk through jungle growth and frequent downpours to the hammock home of Charlie Billie.

Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

AN OUTDOOR KITCHEN

A Seminole Woman, in Native Costume, Prepares the Evening Meal Over a Fire Laid in Seminole Fashion Like the Spokes of a Wheel

These Seminole camps, accommodating from 25 to 40, are built on hammocks (circular islands well out of the water) surrounded by canals, where dugouts await their owners' pleasure. On Charlie Billie's camp, there was a clump of bananas, sugar cane growing wild, a truck garden and shrubs, and four "chickees," those palmetto-thatched-roof, sideless huts with two platforms, the upper for storage, the lower one the sleeping quarters at night and the living room during the day. There was, besides a dining hut for dishes and food, and a cook house, where there is always a kettle over the fire, as meal time with the Seminoles is whenever they are hungry. The wife and all her relatives are the occupants of any camp, as the man comes to his bride's home, until he can build his own camp.

Nobody expected us, yet when we arrived everything was immaculate as if the ground itself had just been swept. The women, in their picturesque costumes, were either cooking or stitching at the ever-present sewing machine, while keeping an eye on baby, peacefully sleeping in a hammock. Some Seminole women, instead of wearing their hair in pompadour style, covered with a net, now put a crownless pasteboard brim on their head, pull their hair up over it, and then wear the net over all that. Otherwise their costume is unchanged. They go barefoot, wear a skirt of many rows and colors, a cape coming to or below the waist, and have strings upon strings of beads around their neck like a choker.

STRIPES FOR ALL

The Women's Dresses Are Picturesque, Stitched in Many Bands and Squares on Home Sewing Machines, and the Little Girls' Costumes Are Replicas of Their Mothers', Including the Waist-Length Capes and Many Strands of Beads

The Seminole men, in ordinary attire except where one or two sported blouses made similar to the women's skirts, were tending the gardens and grounds or preparing to go fishing or after alligators, whose call we heard much too near for comfort. The children kept the camp phonograph going, or else improvised a tilt or persuaded their visitors to venture out in the dugouts with them. They don't know what money is, but they take silver given them to their parents. Far different from the Seminole commercial villages, where Seminole men in theatrical attire wrestle with alligators for the tourists' benefit and the children are taught to beg. Friends of the Seminoles sincerely hope that the Big Cypress Reservation will provide a living as well as recreation for the Seminoles, so that some of these commercial villages will soon be a thing of the past.

The climax of life in the Big Cypress is the evening hour by the campfire—a very original campfire, with long logs placed on the ground like the spokes of a wheel and with short logs at the hub. By pulling the "spokes" away or near the "hub," the fire is lessened or quickened. And in the glow of the campfire the day's happenings are recounted and plans made.

Their one big celebration, the annual Green Corn Festival, takes place in June with the first ripening of the corn. At that time the Five Wise Counselors, who govern these Seminoles, for they have no chiefs, welcome back into the tribe offenders who have been banished for a year. This many-day Green Corn Festival takes place amid much formality, ceremony and, of course, special dances, performed at stated times.

There is happiness and progress in store for these Seminoles of the Big Cypress—descendants of that brave band who in 1842 sought the sanctuary offered by the Big Cypress at the close of the Seminole wars instead of sailing west with the other Seminoles. Their green light is on, the signal has been given, and, in Walter Hough Dixie's words, it is "Yallee Hinnegan," or Straight Ahead!

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They'll think of plenty, but it's hard to wear out a Pequot! These are sheets that can stand up for themselves. If you have an energetic household, you ought to know about Pequot Service-weight sheets. Find out for yourself why Pequot has such a loyal following among housewives.

PEQUOT MILLS, SALEM, MASS.

PEQUOT SHEETS

..Five Wise Men of Costa Rica

(Continued from Page 5)

side of the complacent. He is a lawyer, writer, lecturer, and organizer, and one of the most active and respected Deputies in the single-chamber Congress.

"I was born a rebel," says Mora. When Volio organized his Reform Party, one of his converts was Manuel, a solemn, teen-age youth. But the boy in search of a cause soon found that Volio's only cause was himself. Mora formed the nucleus of his Communist Party.

In contrast to the anarchic Volio, Mora has an orderly mind of uncommon brilliance and analytic power, as is evident from his writings and from the occasional long orations with which he stirs the national Chamber, based on an exhaustive study of some aspect of national affairs. Despite his politics, he is respected.

Mora claims 1,000 enrolled members and 20,000 sympathizers. That is a large number in a total population equivalent to that of San Francisco. Responsible Ticos recognize Mora as a healthful influence. Meanwhile, the young Deputy and publicist performs ably as watchdog for injustice, and his careful, constructive studies are often realized, at least in part, as new law.

* * *

Nothing escapes him. If there is graft in a remote coastal village, Mora knows of it through his organization. If education or public works lag, the country hears of it when Mora treats the Chamber to a two-hour comprehensive and closely knit discourse. It was Communists of Puntarenas who first discovered that a Japanese cotton concession on the Pacific coast was probably being kept under cover as a prospective airfield. They were among the workers hired to mow down the unripened cotton plants, and they thought it odd that Japanese overseers had to time the process with stop watches. The report went to Mora, who passed it on to the President. A few days later the Government dug a trench across the field in the interests of "sanitation."

North and west of the central plateau which holds 69 per cent of Costa Rica's population lies the hot lowland province of Guanacaste, whose broad plains are given over to cattle farming. It is a country of bold, independent cowmen, in whose composition there is more than a dash of Nicaraguan intransigeance. It is Costa Rica's Wild West.

For 16 consecutive years Guanacaste has been represented in Congress by Adriano Urbina. He is a handsome man with a lean face and powerful shoulders. Candor shines from his blue eyes.

With Mora, Nationalist Urbina comprises the Opposition in Congress. No radical, he would like to see the poor a little less poor without making the rich less rich. Costa Rica's leading Nationalist, he is probably the country's most practical and best-informed statesman. His Nationalism consists in the belief that Costa Rica must be its own master; that greater national consciousness should be aroused, to be channeled in the direction of economic and social advance. The main need, as he sees it, is to make the country more productive. He wants the country to develop its rich new banana lands itself, not leave them to outside interests. Since his first term in Congress every administration has availed itself of his talent for research, for elaborating projects, for getting at the facts of a complicated situation, and for his sturdy common sense. Be it the critical coffee situation, electric power, or the direction the Inter-American Highway should take, Presidents fall back on Urbina, the Nationalist always in the opposition, for studies, decisions, and draft legislation.

* * *

Adriano Urbina is a self-made man. Son of an impoverished Guanacaste family, he was early thrown on his own resources. He was a common laborer when, in 1915, the Tinoco brothers engineered one of the few successful (however briefly) revolutions in Tico history. Guanacaste became a hotbed of anti-Tinoco conspiracy, and chief among the plotters was young Adriano. When the Tinocos clamped down, Urbina fled to Nicaragua, and carried on the fight by smuggling subversive broadsides across the border and uniting his fellow exiles. At the same time he made money in the insurance business. On the same day that the Tinocos were overthrown, his chief offered to take him into partnership. But Urbina went home. He has the common sense, the alert mind, and the ability to make the right decision quickly which are found among major executives.

"Costa Rica's gravest problem is that of the rest of the world," he told us at one of many spirited sessions over chocolate and cake, and that is the growing gap between the rich and the poor. Next in importance is the fact that our democracy rests on the will of the governors, not of the governed. The people are apathetic."

It is true that the little republic might easily lend itself to dictatorship. The Government is highly centralized. The separate provinces which are autonomous in theory are not prosperous enough to pay their way, and depend on the national treasury. Why, then, does Costa Rica enjoy free elections and not dictatorship—alone of the six republics between Colombia and Mexico?

"Because," says Urbina, "a dictator would wake up one fine morning to discover the country roads filled with small independent farmers riding toward the capital on horseback, each with his gun stuck in his saddle. The Tinocos and Castro Quesada learned that lesson the hard way."

"Then the people aren't apathetic after all?"

"When their fundamental rights are threatened, no."

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BY VERA MAXWELL

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New Atom-blown Face Powder

For National Defense

All seven new airfields being built by the WPA on Puerto Rico for the Army Air Forces will be completed by the end of this month. Only some runway paving remains to be done. Total runway paving at these fields is equivalent to a 22-foot road 113 miles long. The fields—located at Arecibo, Dorado, Juana Diaz, Mayaguez, Santa Isabel, Salinas, and Vega Baja—will serve as auxiliary airports for the Army Air Base at Borinquen Field. WPA workers had previously cleared 2,000 acres of sugar-cane fields for development into Borinquen Field by Army Engineers. Peak WPA employment on the Puerto Rico airport program totaled 6,500.

WPA workers released from airport work are being shifted to a road-building program already under way to improve 275 miles of ancient ox-cart roads for high-speed traffic. This work, like the airport work, is certified by the War Department as essential to national defense. One stretch of road runs for 75 miles from San Juan, main shipping port on the island, along the north shore to the Borinquen Air Base. The other 200 miles of road form a network required by the Army to dispatch troops to gun positions and airfields and to thwart any possible attempts by hostile landing parties. Puerto Rico, an island approximately 100 miles long and 40 miles wide, rises from the sea somewhat in the manner of a roof over a barn; and its twisting highways over the sub-tropical mountains remind engineers of the Burma Road.

In thinking about the war and your own babies you probably feel as I do when I think about my own baby son. It's so important that we bequeath them a free country in a peaceful world! For your children's sake won't you please buy defense stamps and bonds - as many as you can and as often as you can?

Mrs Dan Gerber

Yes sir baby,—livin' sure is easy. Just imagine having three lovely cereals to choose from—3 different flavors to help keep an infant both happy and well fed. Gerber's Cereal Food and Strained Oatmeal are ready to serve with added milk or formula. With Gerber's Cooked-in-Milk Cereal added liquid is optional.

Look. Gerber's grows special baby vegetables that *are* special vegetables. Nursed from selected seed into plump, tender beauties and picked nearly as possible on the *hour* of perfect ripeness. Rushed to the nearby kitchens where special cooking methods retain minerals and vitamins in high degree.

Come on now, take your finger out of your mouth and tell the folks about the other Strained and Junior Foods. The three soups that babies like. The tasty combinations of Gerber vegetables with different meats. The fruits and desserts, including a grand custard. 10 chopped and 18 strained foods in all.

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Please send me free samples of Gerber's Strained Oatmeal and Gerber's Cereal Food.

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Soldiers of the Campus

THE YEAR 1872 was an eventful one for the newly founded University of California at Berkeley. For in that year Congress granted to the then tiny college a large tract of land. In return for the land, the university agreed to institute a course of compulsory military training, to be taken by every physically qualified male student for the first two years. This later came under the organization known as the R. O. T. C., or Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Today, that grant of land has helped the university to expand from a few ivy-covered brick buildings to one of the world's largest universities, with a broad, beautiful campus in the rolling hills graced by monumental white granite buildings.

* * *

As important as the land grant was, the institution of compulsory military training may, at least for the time being, overshadow in significance the land grant. During these times of intensive war defense, the University of California offers 2,000 college men as possible officers for the United States Army and Navy.

From the beginning, the United States Army guided the destiny of the R. O. T. C. During World War I the campus was an active training camp for armed forces.

The course of study for freshmen and sophomores provides for two periods of military drill per week, plus small classes wherein military tactics and strategy are taught. Nothing intensified, of course, but enough of military theory is given to enable the college men to grasp the fundamentals of soldiering.

In recent years the other branches of the service were called in, with the result that today a student may choose any branch he is qualified for, and, by signing up for four years' instruction, may win an officer's commission in either the Army or Navy Reserve.

Students signing up for the four years' training become cadet officers, and take command of platoons and companies and the battalion, as well as give instruction to the first- and second-year "enlisted" men.

The university has successfully tied in its academic course of study with the R. O. T. C. work. For example, Naval unit men are required to take a course in navigation astronomy; and there are special mathematics subjects for other branches of the service, including the Aviation unit.

The basement of the beautiful new men's gymnasium is the University Armory, where rifles and other equipment are kept and serviced by regular Army men.

* * *

At least twice each semester the whole force of 2,000 turns out—with the military band, of course—for a grand military review, attended by high ranking officers of the regular services. Then, the baseball field drops its appearance of collegiate sport, the university men become soldiers, and all the thrill of an Army and Navy parade greets the spectators.

Hundreds of graduated students who have majored in technical subjects and who have taken the full four-year R. O. T. C. course are now in our armed forces, many of them in the Engineering, Signal, and Ordnance Corps. Technical specialists, they are, with a good background of military theory to fit them for immediate service in the fighting forces of the United States.

HARRY DE LASAUX

PARADING TO A MILITARY MARCH
Student Officers and Their Subordinates, After Receiving Various Honor Awards, March Back to Their Respective Commands, Colors Flying

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Material for Fiber . . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your Jan. 10th paper there is an article by Judith Cassel, "Australia Grows Fiber for Textiles."

What called my attention was the idea of treating the plant with chemicals, and I thought that it may be possible to do the following:

In this country there is a very large tract of land with wild pineapple plant growing naturally and thickly on same. This is approximately 60,000 acres, with a similar stretch not so thickly grown. This fiber is supposed to be very good, especially in lieu of other materials, for making rope. Could the leaves of the wild pineapple be treated with chemicals to avoid machinery for decorticating, etc.?

If anyone were interested in exploiting this land, the idea could be developed.

Up to now this fiber has not been developed on account of the large investment for machinery which appears to be only obtainable in England.

The owners of the land will allow the fiber to be exploited for, say, $5 per clean ton of fiber.

There is no difficulty in water, labor, etc. Labor costs 50 cents per 8-hour day in that district. Oxcarts are available in quantities for hauling.

Guatemala. H. J. NICOL

* * *

Another Clara Barton? . . .

March 23, 1942
The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

A friend has just sent me a copy of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor containing the article on Clara Barton, Samaritan of Battle. I am the grandniece of Clara Barton, and it occurs to me you might be interested to know that the Henry Inman picture of Clara Barton, painted in 1844, which you used for illustration, is not the picture of Clara Barton of Red Cross fame. The picture first came to light about 1928 in the Thomas B. Clarke collection purchased from the estate of the artist's son, John O'Brien Inman. We took the matter up with Mr. Clarke at the time, through the Pennsylvania Museum, where it was on exhibition, and later the National Museum in Washington, where it now forms a part of their permanent collection.

I do not wish to appear unappreciative after the importance of the Inman portrait, which, as a matter of fact, is very important and lovely, and I should be delighted if I could claim it as a portrait of my grandaunt, Clara Barton.

I have in my possession a daguerreotype of my grandaunt taken about the time this picture was painted and reproduced in Rev. William E. Barton's "Life of Clara Barton," page 52, Vol. 1. If you will compare the two pictures, I believe you will agree they are not the same person.

Mr. Inman had studios at Philadelphia, Mt. Holly, N. J., and at times in New York, and there is no record of his doing any work outside of these places, with the exception of a little in Boston about 1822, which is too early to be of interest in our case. About 1843 he went abroad and was most certainly in London in 1844, and did not return to America until April, 1845, and died a few months later. This rather precludes the possibility of Inman having done a portrait of Clara Barton at Oxford, Mass., in 1844.

Until about 1850, Clara Barton's entire life, with the exception of a very brief journey to Maine in 1839, was spent in her native town of Oxford, Mass. While she may have journeyed as far away from home as Boston, it is rather unlikely that she did so, and her first contact with the outside world came in 1850, when she spent a year at Clinton Institute, Clinton, N. Y. During her years in Oxford she was a country schoolteacher, living modestly at home, and quite clearly the family circumstances would not have afforded an opportunity for a portrait by such a distinguished artist as Henry Inman, who was receiving as much as $1,500 for his portraits at that time. It seems to me that this portrait ought not to go down in history incorrectly labeled.

SAIDEE F. RICCIUS
Worcester, Mass.

* * *

Contributors . .

Now that there has been sudden increase of interest in Australia throughout the world, a special welcome in Boston awaited the arrival of the article on homesteading on that continent, by K. Vellacott-Jones, an Australian writer.

In view of the approaching gathering of national Republican leaders in Chicago, there is special timeliness in the article by Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Lawrence and Sylvia Martin are American journalists who have been studying Central American countries recently at first hand.

Sydney Greenbie, who spends his summers near Castine, Maine, writes of the importance of the State Nautical School operating there.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, describes the good-humored way in which people are adapting themselves to new conditions in these days of increasing rationing.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury is the subject of an article written by his teacher in his Rugby days, John Lewis Paton. He wrote an article on Comenius, which appeared in the Magazine Section of Oct. 25, 1941.

Egon Kaskeline, a journalist now in New York, after long service in France, writes of the courage with which French women are facing their difficulties under Nazi domination.

In the page on "Bursting Buds," in the March 28 issue of the Magazine Section, the captions Norway Maple and Spice Bush inadvertently became interchanged. Among botanists the Easter Trumpets, pictured on the cover, are known as beaumontias rather than as lilies.

Pioneer Newspaperwomen

America's first newspaperwoman was Ann Royall, who worked on the Paul Pry newspaper, which began publication at Washington, D. C., in December, 1831.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was the first newspaper columnist in the United States, and her observations commanded wide attention, like her famous book.

Elizabeth Cochrane — better known as "Nellie Bly"—was a well-known reporter-crusader at the turn of the century, and attempted many daring assignments. She also made a record-breaking trip around the world in 1889 while working for the New York World—completing the journey in 72 days and 6 hours.

. . . Elections Help or Hinder?

(Continued from Page 2)

1,000 years to come; and therefore these Congressional elections may well be part of the Democratic decision which will help shape the world for 1,000 years to come.

Every Washington correspondent knows, and it needs to be widely realized, that isolationism did not admit its mistake nor abandon its cause when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor. Those political leaders who believed that the United States could maintain an isolationist peace are now intent upon forcing the United States to conduct an isolationist war. They have not changed their assumptions; they have not changed their minds; they have not changed their tactics. And they are just itching to get their hatchets into the peace.

The Congress which is elected this fall will help to win the war or act to lose it.

The Congress which is elected this fall may help to win the peace or act to lose it.

Since isolationism is a state of mind which affects the conduct of the war as well as the creation of the peace, it stands out as the supreme issue of this election.

Can those who believe that it was not Hitler's interference with the world's peace but America's interference with Hitler's aggression which put the United States at war really be given power in the conduct of this war or be given an opportunity to attempt to re-create an isolationist "peace"?

That, I believe, is the issue of the Congressional election of 1942. That, I believe, is the question which the American people are called upon partly to answer this year.

It is a magnificent opportunity. It is an opportunity which makes this election one of the great decisions of the Republic. It is an issue which transcends parties and partisanship.

The issue is not how many Republicans and how many Democrats are returned to Congress this fall, it is how many Congressmen are elected who perceive the meaning of this war, who are prepared to put victory above every lesser consideration, who are ready to create a peace worthy of winning the war.

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